THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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GIFT CONCERT SWINDLES.

The North American Kelly—His Departure from the City—Prospects for the Ticket-Holders—Adventures of a Gift Concert Man in Memphis.

From the Chicago Republican, 6th inst.

The end of a gigantic, and because gigantic, popular swindle, has been attained. A large number of too-confiding ones have allowed themselves to become the victims of an individual who, through the medium of certain journals, advertised his rascality, and by the palpable falsehoods, published his estimate of human credulity. That he has been correct in the estimate there can be no doubt, for, after obtaining money under false pretenses, he has fled. Mr. A. A. Kelly, manager of the North American Gift Concert, has gone to the city of New York, and the "North American Prize Concert" is indefinitely postponed. It is probable that this "concert" which was to be given has continued since the inception of the swindle, and has been simply a concert of action between A. A. Kelly and some unknown individuals under the title of Co., each performer of the troupe playing upon "a harp of a thousand strings."

The "headquarters" of this lottery, No. 105 Randolph street, has been converted into a boot and shoe store, where, by permission of the proprietors, some fascinating young man, or charming young woman, is still to preside at a desk for the sale of tickets. It is possible that we may hereafter be called upon to give to this unknown firm a gratuitous notice. Another desk has been allowed to the agents of Kelly, at Nos. 84 and 86 La Salle street. It may not be an inappropriate curiosity on the part of some ticket-holders that prompts the inquiry as to how many persons constitute the "Co." of Kelly & Co.

This generous firm offered the magnificent sum of $500,000 in prizes, and admission to a "grand concert," to five hundred thousand individuals who would give to them the sum of $1 each—the entire expense of advertising, clerk hire, etc., to be paid out of the pockets of the firm. Of course, none but fools could be induced to believe such palpable lies, but even fools should be protected from the cunning of rogues.

The *Republican* denounced this swindle as soon as our notice was called to it by a correspondent. The fellow Kelly became frightened when we suggested an investigation of his affairs by the police, and speedily made arrangements to leave the city. But he need not have made such haste; the police are too busy in looking after degraded women to scent the track of a first-class and prosperous knave. The attention of the police was called to Kelly about ten days ago, and that unnecessarily alarmed individual only left the city on Monday night. But his agents are still here. What will be done with them?

ADVENTURES OF A GIFT ENTERPRISE MAN.

The Memphis *Avalanche* contains the following in reference to Wiggins, of Wiggins, Bradford & Co., who figured in Chicago a year ago in connection with a gift swindle:—

Just at this juncture in our affairs, it appears that Memphis is looked upon by the grand army of swindlers (of the republic) as the centre of attraction—the safety spot of the country for criminal refugees. We have an instance of it. When the Crosby Opera House was in the full tide of success, some two months ago, an ingenious and enterprising Yankee, sailing under the not uncommon appellation of Wiggins, started a grand gift enterprise scheme. That the Crosby Opera House might not be injured by his competition, and to distinguish the two enterprises, he concluded he would term his darling pet the Crosby Gift Enterprise, and located it in Chicago.

After making all the necessary arrangements, such as printing tickets, securing offices and agencies, he "set the ball in motion." Like a far-seeing man, he advertised his scheme far and near, and about three weeks after opening, sixteen clerks were employed where the energetic Wiggins at first sufficed to do the work. In that short space of time Wiggins' receipts amounted to over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and, strange to say, he was allowed to work all this time, and accumulate this immense sum without detection. Finally the whole affair leaked out, and with it the indomitable Wiggins took his departure for parts unknown, leaving his clerks without their pay.

The next thing we hear of Wiggins he is in our midst—here in Memphis. After he left Chicago, it appears he selected Indiana as his travelling ground. He proceeded leisurely through the State undisturbed, reached Evansville, boarded a packet, and landed in Memphis. He secured rooms at the Worsham House, strolled through the city, viewed its improvements, deigned to comment upon its future, and even spoke of investing in various undertakings. As instinctively as a cat sits by a rat-hole, patiently watching the coming of its intended victim, just so did Stonebraker and Barnes await and closely watch the movements of their victim—poor Wiggins. It should be known that Stonebraker and Barnes were both M. P. detectives. With these detectives dogging his footsteps, poor Wiggins was in a bad fix indeed. It seems that Horton, of "diamond" notoriety, gave the cue of the matter to Stonebraker.

Horton was from Chicago, and knew Wiggins; professed to be his friend, and in this way threw suspicious Wiggins off his guard. He introduced Stonebraker to Wiggins, and Wiggins and Stonebraker "smiled" and dined and supped and slept together. Wiggins bore the expenses. In a few days eternal friendship was mutually sworn. Matters went on in this way for some time, until one evening Wiggins, who had been drinking pretty freely, and Stonebraker and Barnes, retired together to Wiggins' room in the Worsham House. After conversing on several subjects, Stonebraker turned to Wiggins, and, with a knowing look, said:—"Wiggins, old boy, you made a good thing out of that Chicago trick." Wiggins looked straight, and inquired of Stonebraker what he meant. "Oh!" replied Stonebraker, "you know there's no use in disguising it—we know all about it." Again Mr. Wiggins put on a look of astonishment, and asserted that he could not comprehend his meaning.

Stonebraker could not, or at least had no desire to refrain from expressing more fully his meaning and told Wiggins more about his (Wiggins') affair in Chicago than Wiggins knew himself, accompanying his remarks by asking Wiggins to walk with him to the station house. Wiggins was thunderstruck. Wiggins was dumbfounded. Wiggins waited. Stonebraker and Barnes laid hold of Wiggins, when he, with a truly suggestive mind, asked if there could be no compromise. Over this proposition there was some discussion. Wiggins finally agreed to disgorge liberally. And he did, to the tune of twenty thousand dollars, in bills of the denomination of one thousand dollars each. Some assert that they received a much larger sum.

Of course, Wiggins was released. Stonebraker and Barnes then left the city, and have not since been heard from. Wiggins then left the city—departed for Texas.

After Wiggins left the city, the matter leaked out and reached the ears of Sheriff Winters. He ferreted out the matter, ascertained the whereabouts of Wiggins, and telegraphed to the Chief of Police of Chicago, inquiring as to what course he should pursue in the matter, saying that he would send Wiggins back to Chicago, if desired. He received a reply in return, stating that they did not want him there.

Previous to this, however, Sheriff Winters learned that Wiggins had deposited in the First National Bank of this city about $29,000. This sum he instantly attached, by serving the writ upon Mr. Davis, President of the bank. It appears that in depositing it Wiggins gave instructions that the entire amount be invested in Seven-thirties. We understand, also, that parties in this city who invested in Wiggins' humbug enterprise have also attached the money. Wiggins is now said to be in New Orleans. A few days ago a man was in this city who represented himself as the agent of Wiggins, and who threatened to make certain exposures among high officials here in due time. Thus the matter rests for the present.

A Huge Anchor.—The largest anchor in the world has been completed for the Great Eastern at Wolverhampton, England. Its weight is eight tons, exclusive of the stock; length of the shank, twenty feet six inches; length of wood stock, nineteen feet six inches; tread of arms, seven feet four inches. The anchor has been proved, and found to stand the strain of one hundred tons.

THE NAMELESS CRIME.

Extraordinary Statement of Joel Lindsley, the Clergyman who Beat his Son to Death—Two and a Half Hours' Whipping—The Defendant Admits "He was Not Angry." Etc.

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser, Feb 6.

That I should make this statement, I feel is due both to myself and to the public. I have long waited for this opportunity, but in view of the legal part of the matter, and the injunctions of my counsel, my mouth has been closed, and I have suffered in silence. Had I been called before the coroner's jury to my own statement of the case, it would have saved me a great deal of pain, and the public much false impression. But this was not the case, and the few words I spoke in respect to the matter were spoken to Dr. Chamberlain in a room alone, with no one present but himself and me, and the communication was but a verbal one. My little boy lost his mother when about one year and a half old, a lady whom I loved intensely, and who loved me with all the tenderness and devotion of a woman's nature. After the death of my wife, my affections were drawn more closely around my child, and I loved him most tenderly. He was a noble, manly, and beautiful child, very affectionate in his disposition and bright in his intellect. His father and friends looked upon him with pride and hope, and I should not have been satisfied to have had him absent from me for a week. My little boy had a wonderfully firm will, enough for an adult, but there was nothing malicious in it. I do not speak of this as anything against him, but, on the other hand, I consider it to have been a God-given talent of the highest importance had it been rightly trained. On the night of his death, his mother had taken him to another room to put him to bed. My little boy had been trained by his own mother, during her life, to be put to bed by himself alone, as on account of her feeble health she was not able to do as mothers ordinarily would, and he would do it just as cheerfully and happily as though put to bed in any other way. In this instance my child refused to obey my wife, and she was striving to secure obedience. I supposed a word from me would be sufficient, as he very seldom refused to obey me. But it was not. We questioned whether it was best to try and force obedience—whether it were not best to drop the matter and consider about it. I finally decided, on my own responsibility, to punish him; not that I cared so much for the particular thing he was to do, but I felt it was important to secure the habit of obedience. I anticipated no serious conflict at all. The instrument I used was a piece of a shingle taken from some old shingles used for kindlings, thirty years old, or more, and the wood I should think was hemlock, certainly not hard wood. My impression is that it might have been an inch and one-quarter wide, possibly, but I cannot state with precise accuracy the width of it. It very likely was less, as was stated in court. It was not a thick shingle; nothing like a club about it. It occurred to be that obedience would be secured more readily by it than by using the hand, if it were necessary to use corporeal punishment at all. I recollect distinctly of feeling when I commenced that I would rather the blows would fall upon myself than upon my boy. As I continued to punish him, stopping at very frequent intervals and talking to him, I felt convinced that he knew what I wished him to do, as his reply to my question, "Why will you not do it, Johnny? Pa is sorry Johnny will not mind," was, "I do not wish to. I wish to do something else," stopping crying at the same time. I had undertaken to secure obedience, and I felt that I must accomplish it. It will be said that I erred in commencing at that hour, when my child was tired by the play of the day. I did err in so doing, but, as I have said, I had no idea of any serious conflict at all. If I had had I should not have commenced.

As I went on I recollect that my anxiety became very intense that my boy should yield. Had the point been yielded I should have felt as though a mountain had been removed from my breast. As to whether he understood what was required of him, probably most will think that he did not. I at the time believed that he did. Under this great anxiety, with my mind fixed on the necessity of my boy's yielding for his own future good, and expecting at every moment that he would yield, I was not aware of the extent to which I had gone, or of the effects I was producing upon my child. I suppose my defective eyesight had something to do in the case, by preventing my seeing the actual effects I was producing; but the main cause, I believe, was great anxiety, and my mind fixed upon its being necessary for the good of my child that he should yield. I was not angry or in a passion in all this. I wish to state this fully and without reserve, that, if I know anything of the action of my mind, I was not angry. I never could have punished my child for an hour, or half an hour, or anything like it, in anger. Were it so I should have felt very guilty, and to have done so would have been monstrous. But never for one hour or one moment have I been conscious of any criminal intent in this case. No true man or woman will wish me to belie my convictions in this matter. Do not misunderstand me here. I have been greatly misrepresented upon this point. I consider the act to have been wrong, and very wrong; but as to a criminal intent there was none in any form. I greatly misjudged, and the fearful consequences, in the loss of my child, have come upon me with a crushing weight.

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What I might have said to the Coroner as to the length of time, I do not remember, but I think I have usually stated the time as from two to two and a half hours; and I should think it was quite as probable that I was not more than two hours, as that it was two and a half. The Coroner testifies that I punished the child until I saw signs of weakness. This is a mistake; I do not wish to provoke a controversy with the Coroner, nor am I accusing him of intentional misrepresentation; but it is a mistake. I made a statement to Dr. Crawford on the same day, and he will testify to the truth of what I say, though it could not be brought into court. I stopped punishment because I felt that it was useless to go further. I took my little boy and laid him upon the settee and covered him up. At the time I ceased the punishment, at the time I laid him upon the settee, and for some time afterwards, I saw no signs that the child had been injured. He had talked during this time, and appeared natural. Then there was a change, and soon afterwards the child died. Then it was I began to realize my fearful loss, and the terrible pang the circumstances of the case gave to it; then it was I felt and said not long after to my father, that I could have given my own life for my darling boy.

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A word as to why the limbs and arms were so extensively discolored. It arose from this, that I aimed not to repeat the blows in the same place. I carefully avoided the vital parts of the body. There were no blows at all upon the body of my child. I am not aware that I struck the head at all with the instrument used, nor with anything else. I think the slight marks must have been produced accidentally, as they might have been.

Perhaps I ought to say something in view of the conviction and sentence passed upon me. It may be inferred from what I have said, believing as I do that a former sickness had to do with this matter, a sickness the severity and particulars of which could be but imperfectly presented in courts, being for years under the most powerful tonics and narcotics daily, a sickness from which my physical constitution never has recovered and never can, it would be strange, indeed, if my mind had the same vigor which it had before. My own judgment is, that had it not been for this sickness and subsequent nervous prostration, more or less connected, being so for months after I came home near four years ago, that I could not look into a newspaper, that this thing could never have occurred. But, as to the conviction: If I did not know that I was not angry, if I felt that from a hard, unfeeling temper towards my child, I recklessly hazarded his life or health; if I felt that I was determined to conquer him at all hazards, come life or death, I would suffer silently, and feel that I deserved to suffer; but if I was actuated by the highest motives of any man's nature, in pain performing what I believed to be duty; if it was the very love I felt for my child which caused that intense solicitude; if I felt after I saw the result that I could have given my own life for my child, then you may judge how I felt in view of the sentence. The Judge says the majesty of the law must be sustained. I had always supposed that human criminal law must be founded upon the law of God, and derived from it alone its force. Does God hold a man responsible for anything more than wilful wrong-doing in the present or in the past, or for a neglect to do right arising from a culpable indifference to the right or a preference for the wrong? Is crime to be determined by the consequences of an act or by the intent of the heart? Can you make crime without you can prove some unlawful and criminal intent in some form? Can you make crime of an error in judgment, though it be a very serious one? But the Judge says the majesty of the law must be sustained. I cannot see the point. Such an application, instead of sustaining the majesty of the law, in my opinion saps its very foundation. I feel that my home has been desolated by the death of a dearly loved child. The consequences of my own act here come upon me with crushing weight in that loss which many could never have lived through. I frankly confess my great error in this. My family has been broken up. My property has been swept away by the necessary expenses of my trial, and I greatly fear that the life of my wife is at least jeopardized in her present feeble and critical state of health. If you ask me what I think of the sentence and conviction, in view of all this, I must say that I feel it to be unjust and unworthy the code of an enlightened Christian nation. In saying this I do not at all impugn the integrity of the judge or jury who sat upon my trial. While my reputation is as precious to me as to any man, and I am as keenly alive to the good or ill opinion of my fellow-men as any man, yet I feel that character is infinitely more important than reputation; and this has been my only support, my hope in God in all my trouble, that truth could sooner or later bear sway in the minds of my fellow-men.

JOEL LINDSLEY.

THE SOUTH.

Rewards for Assassinations in Tennessee—$5000 Offered for Killing Colonel W. B. Stokes.

The Nashville *Press* of the 4th has the following relative to a conspiracy which has been entered into by certain Rebel citizens of Cannon, White, and Warren counties to procure the assassination of a number of leading and influential Union men, all late officers of the Federal army, residing in the Third Congressional District.

The following, says the *Press*, are the names of the persons marked out for death, and the sums offered for making way with them:—For Colonel W. B. Stokes, $5000; for Colonel Blackburn, $4000; for Colonel Pleasure, $4000; for Captain Vanatta, $2000; for Captain Hathaway, $2000.

A Rebel citizen living near Alexandria, in De Kalb county, has offered to give $1000 for the assassination of Captain Vanatta. It is understood that three notorious cutthroats, who were once members of Champ Ferguson's gang of bushwhackers, have been employed to do the work. Several Union citizens, fearful of their lives, have fled to Alexandria for safety, where a number of discharged Federal soldiers, formerly belonging to Colonel Stokes' cavalry, resided.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, February 8.—The Flour Market continues excessively dull, there being no demand, except from the home consumers, who operate with great caution, only purchasing enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine, at $8@8·75; extras at $9@10·50; Northwestern extra family at $11@12·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11·75@13·50; and fancy brands at $14·50@16·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a steady demand for good and prime Wheat, but in consequence of the limited receipts and stocks the transactions are small. Sales of 300 bush. Pennsylvania red at $3·15, and 2000 bush. white on private terms. Rye is quiet. We quote at $1·35@1·38. Corn is in good demand at yesterday's figures; sales of 8000 bush. new yellow at 94@95c. for Pennsylvania, and 96c. for Southern; a small lot of white sold at 97c. Oats are not much inquired after; sales at 57@58c. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

—Count Philip Segur, whose account of the disastrous Russian campaign of 1812 charmed so many readers nearly fifty years ago, has now, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, just completed a history of Napoleon I and his contemporaries. Active in a very different way and in an humbler way is an old lady of Athens, Maine, who is now in her 101st year, has, in this season, spun and twisted a large quantity of cotton yarn. The same State can boast of another old lady, aged eighty-seven years, who has spun this season so far four hundred skeins of yarn, averaging from eight to ten skeins a day.

—There have been important discoveries of gold and silver in Carleton county, Minnesota. Recent assays of specimens show that the veins are rich enough to afford large returns to those who will work them. It is anticipated that there will be a great rush of capitalists and others to these mines in the spring. The mines are one hundred and twenty-five miles above St. Paul.

—By a vote of the West Virginia Legislature, it has been decided that Morgantown, in Monongalia county, is to be the new capital of that State. Heretofore the seat of government has been at Wheeling, in the extreme northwest corner of West Virginia. Morgantown is situated on the Monongahela river.

—The initiatory steps have been taken in Tennessee to erect a magnificent monument over the remains of the lamented General Patrick Cleburne. Large sums have already been subscribed, and it is confidently believed that $25,000 will be raised.—*Southern Paper.*

—H. F. Janes, who founded the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, in 1836, soon afterwards emigrated to the Pacific coast, and now writes to the Janesville *Gazette*, saying that, although he is sixty-three years of age, he has never yet seen a railroad or a telegraph.

—Mr. Abraham Flavill, of Newark, N. J., having prophesied that the end of the world would be last Thursday, his fellow-sectarians are after him. Most of them think the event will take place within the first six months.

—M. Nicoliades, a Greek, has published in Paris a work which undertakes to prove that all the editors have been wrong in the "venue" of some of the most important scenes in the "Iliad."

—The Mayor of Lynchburg, Va., having been caught riding on the sidewalk of that town, was reported to the Mayor. He first heard the evidence, and fined himself one dollar.

—Carme, the French billiard player, has been in New Orleans two years, and can only speak two English words, "Scratch" and "cocktails."

—The Duke of Hamilton has broken up his model farm in Scotland, and sold the stock. Cause, impecuniosity.

—Major H. T. Duncan, of Kentucky, has sold his large Bourbon county estate to an English company.

—Mr. Riddle, of Roanoke county, Va., made 4000 gallons of excellent wine from his vineyard last year.

—Thomas S. Lang, of North Vassolbourg, Me., has refused $40,000 for his famous horse, General Knox.

—Jules Favre is a candidate for membership in the French Institute, made vacant by the death of Cousin.

—J. C. Breckinridge received one vote in the Kentucky Legislature for United States Senator.

—Francis II (Bombino), or King of Naples, has finally determined to withdraw his representatives from the Papal Court.

—Earl Russell is at Cannes, on a visit to Lord Brougham.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

BY THE CABLES.

Important Address from Napoleon.

England and Spain Have a Word.

The Confederate Bondholders Again.

Financial and Commercial News of To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

England.

LONDON, February 7—Evening.—Lord Stanley stated in Parliament that the British Government has protested against the delays and illegal proceedings of Spain in the case of the British ship Tornado.

LONDON, February 7—Noon.—The holders of Confederate bonds in this country have united in a petition to back their claims.

Movements of Steamers.

LIVERPOOL, February 7—Evening.—The steamship Queen, which left New York on the 20th ult., arrived here this afternoon.

France.

PARIS, February 7—Evening.—Prince Napoleon will be Director of the Paris Exposition.

The Emperor Napoleon, in his address on the assembling of the Corps Legislatif, will announce the final disposition and close of the Eastern and Mexican questions.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

LONDON, February 7—Evening.—Consols for money advanced ⅛, and closed at 90 15-16. American securities closed as follows:—U. S. 5-20s, 72 11-16; Erie Railroad shares, 40¼; Illinois Central, 80½.

FRANKFORT, February 7—Evening—U. S. 5-20s closed this evening at 76½.

PARIS, February 7—Evening.—U. S. 5-20s advanced ½.

LONDON, February 8—Noon.—Consols, 90⅞ for money. United States 5-20s, 72 13-16; Illinois 80¾; Erie Railroad, 40¼.

LIVERPOOL, February 7 — Evening.—Cotton closed dull, with sales to-day of 7000 bales. Middling Uplands declined to 14¼@14½d.

LIVERPOOL, February 8—Noon.—The Brokers' Circular reports the total sales of Cotton for the week ending last evening at 43,000 bales. The market has a declining tendency, and has declined fully ¼d. during the week.

The market to-day is unchanged, with prospective sales of about 1000 bales. Middling Uplands, 14½d.

The markets for Breadstuffs and Provisions are steady, and without quotable change.

LIVERPOOL, February 7—Evening.—American tallow is salable at 44@45s. Spirits of Turpentine quiet but firm at 37s. 6d.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 8.

Tax on Distilled Liquors.

There is considerable agitation amongst liquor dealers on the subject of the proposed reduction of the tax on distilled spirits from two dollars to one dollar per gallon, which was recommended by Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commisioner of the Revenue, in his report to Congress, through the Secretary of the Treasury, at the opening of this session. Remonstrances are pouring in upon the House Committee of Ways and Means from holders of spirits, against the reduction. It is represented by them that over thirty millions of gallons of spirits are held in stock by dealers of all kinds, on which the loss will amount to as many millions of dollars. They allege, moreover, that this measure will throw immense profits into the hands of parties who will secure controlling powers in the market from the reduction; the very parties who, after securing control of the bulk of marketable whisky in 1865, influenced Congress to increase the tax from one dollar and a half to two dollars per gallon, and then pocketed the immense gain thus derived.

Suit Against the Secretary of War.

Hon. Henry Stanbery, Attorney-General, and W. Y. Fendall, Esq., as counsel for Secretary Stanton, in the suit pending against him before the Supreme Court of this District, have filed amended pleas. It will be recollected that William T. Smithson, formerly in the banking business in this city, was arrested during the war by the military authorities, and was tried by military commission and found guilty of giving aid and information to the enemy, and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary, but was subsequently pardoned. For his arrest and imprisonment he now claims damages to the amount of $50,000.

The defense had previously put in a plea of not guilty, and having obtained leave, yesterday filed amended pleas. The first special plea is that the plaintiff ought not to have or maintain his action, because before and after the time of the supposed trespass, viz., from April 18, 1861, to June 1, 1865, sundry Rebels, insurgents and traitors against the Government and authority of the United States, were levying and making war on the Government of the United States, and to the end of subverting the Government thereof, maintained large armies to besiege, capture, and destroy this city, one of the fortified cities of the United States, in which was situated the headquarters of the armies of the United States; and that he, the said Smithson, at the headquarters of the army, while the armies were besieging the city, did act as a spy contrary to the Articles of War, and gave the enemies of the Government information under the fictitious name of Charles B. Cables, and encouraged them to assault the garrison of this city, and imparted the information that Johnson (meaning Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee) was here entering into an arrangement for the employment of men to go to Tennessee and Kentucky to burn bridges, destroy machine shops, etc.; that at the time said alleged assault and imprisonment was made the defendant was Secretary of War, and that at the time he believed that he (Smithson) was engaged as aforesaid.

The second special plea is that he ought not to maintain his action as to breaking into and entering his (plaintiff's) dwelling, etc., because under the 5th section of the act of July 17, 1862, authority is given to the President of the United States to seize and appropriate to the use of the armies of the United States certain property, among others that of persons giving aid to the enemy, etc. That, acting under the order of the President of the United States, he (the defendant) did, on the 30th of June, 1865, cause plaintiff's property to be seized and applied as quarters for officers and a home for soldiers' wives and children. The plea further states that the District Attorney libelled the said property on the 2d of January, 1864, under the Confiscation act, and a decree was made to sell the property in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, but on the 22d day of October following the decree was vacated because of the production of a decree of trust by J. L. Edwards and Charles Wilson, trustees.

The third plea is that under the act of March 3, 1863, the production of any order of the President of the United States shall be a defense in any suit or action as to seizures made during the war, for imprisonment, etc.; and that the "supposed trespass he (defendant) committed as Secretary of War was by the order and under the authority of the President of the United States and during the Rebellion," and he therefore prays judgment, etc.

HEAVY SAFE ROBBERY.

Escape of the Thieves.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, February 8.—The fire-proof safe of the Duncannon Iron Works Company, at Duncannon, Pa., was opened by burglars last night, and robbed of over ten thousand dollars in greenbacks. This money had been drawn from the bank to pay off the employes of the Company to-day. The burglars made their escape, but the authorities are on their trail.

The safe was a large Lillie safe, inside of a fire-proof vault, with three feet walls, and was bored with a drill. The contents stolen are valued at over thirteen thousand dollars, in small greenbacks, and the following North Pennsylvania 10 per cent. coupon bonds:—No. 123, $1000; Nos. 544, 709, and 710, each $500.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Mary A. White was acquitted of a charge of false pretenses. The allegation of the Commonwealth was that in 1864 an advertisement appeared in the Ledger for the sale of one hundred acres of land at $4 per acre; the land was described as rich valley land, situate in Centre county, within a few moments' walk of a railroad. The name signed to the advertisement was Mary A. White, No. 124 North Twelfth street. Mrs. Mary Work was induced by this advertisement to buy the land, paying down the money and getting a deed for the property.

Shortly after the purchase she went to Centre country to look at the land, but when she arrived there she found no such land as was described by the advertisement, and her land in Mifflin county on the top of a mountain, and owned by another party. The Commonwealth claimed that Mrs. Work had been induced by that advertisement to part with her money, and in return she received neither the land she bargained for nor any other.

The defense was that the advertisement referred to by the prosecution described exactly another piece of land that Mrs. White had for sale at the time. That Mrs. Work did not purchase this land, but another tract that lay in Centre county, before the division of that county, and afterwards fell in Mifflin county. The jury, in rendering a verdict of not guilty, placed the costs upon the defendant.

Chauncey Johnson was charged with entering a bank with intent to steal. On last Tuesday Johnson went into the Philadelphia Bank, and was observed standing at the wire guard near the desk of the paying teller. After remaining there a few moments he turned around and walked hastily towards the front door. The Teller noticed a one dollar bill between the wires, as if it had been pulled through by some one on the outside of the guards, and suspecting the defendant, had him arrested before he had reached the street. Johnson was taken into the Cashier's room, when he said that he was a stranger in the city, and had come into the bank out of mere curiosity, with no intent to do wrong.

He told the Cashier that he was in bad health, and would be much worse if imprisoned; and that he had an aged mother and a sister in Brooklyn; and for these reasons begged him not to send him to prison. The Cashier asked him what his business was, and he answered, "That of gambling; I am a gambler." Cashier—"Do you consider gambling a reputable business? Johnson—"All men gamble; I am not able to gamble in stocks, and therefore resort to cards."

The Cashier sent the defendant to an Alderman, who committed him to prison. There was a theft of $100 in the Bank that day. There were packages of $100 each, put up in one and two dollar bills, and were held together by a band, upon which was marked the amount of the package. When Johnson was arrested, a torn band was found, with the mark $100. And outside was found a bunch of notes crumpled up, where they had been thrown away. On trial.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Stinger vs. Lenier. An action to test the right of a water-course, and to recover damages sustained by plaintiff in having his land frequently overrun with water thrown back by a dam built by defendant. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.—Dilmore vs. Dilmore. Before reported. On trial.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Strong, and Agnew.—Crouse vs. Crowd. Argued.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, February 8, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government bonds were firmly held. 105 was bid for old 5-20s; 108⅜ for 6s of 1881; 105¼ for 7·30s; and 100⅜ for 10-40s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 108¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 52, no change; Camden and Amboy at 131½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½, no change; and Minehill at 56½, no change. 33½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 61½ for Norristown; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 63½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 29¾ for Catawissa preferred; 30 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Spruce and Pine sold at 31. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 48½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; and 12 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. North America sold at 234, and Mechanics' at 33. 140 was bid for First National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 58 for Penn Township; 55½ for Girard; 67 for City; 41 for Consolidation; and 58½ for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54⅛, no change; 22⅞ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 32¾ for preferred do.; 119¼ for Morris Canal preferred; 12⅞ for Susquehanna Canal; 54½ for Delaware Division; and 53 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137⅞; 11 A. M., 137½; 12 M., 138¼; 1 P. M., 138⅛, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Fulton Coal...... 5½	100 sh C & A scr.......... 49

FIRST BOARD.

$1100 City 6s, New...ls. 100½	20 sh Read R............ 52
$1000 New Jersey 6s....100¼	200 do...........ls. 52
$1000 Union Cl Bs....... 22⅞	100 do......s5wn. 52
$3000 do............ls. 22¾	400 do......b5int. 52
$2000 C & Am 6's, '83... 88½	100 do.........b30. 52
$1000 Pa R 2d m 6s...... 97¾	200 do.........ls.c. 52
$1000 N Penna 6s......... 90¼	5 sh Minehill........... 56½
1 sh Bk of N A........234	66 sh Leh V scr....ls. 17¾
1 sh Mech Bk 33	500 sh Ocean Oil...s30.. 2⅞
87 sh Cam & Am...ls. 131½	500 do..........ls. 2⅞
27 sh Penna RR...ls. 57½	200 sh Sp & Pine....ls. 31

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108¼@108⅜; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 108¼@108½; do., 1864, 106⅜@106⅝; do., 1865, 107@107¼; do. new, 105@105¼; 10-40s, coupon, 100⅜@100½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105@105¼; do., 2d series, 105@105¼; 3d series, 105@105¼; Compounds, December, 1864, 14¼@14½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 137¾@138; Silver ¼s and ½s, 132; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17¼; do., July, 1864, 16¾; do., August, 1864, 16¼; do., October, 1864, 15¼; do., December, 1864, 14¼; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10½; do., October, 1865, 10.

Putting Out a Fire.—During the process of extinguishing the fire in the colliery of Clackmannan, near Stirling, England, in 1851, about 8,000,000 cubic feet of carbonic acid gas were required to fill the mine, and a continuous stream of impure carbonic acid was kept up night and day for about three weeks. The mine extended over a surface of twenty-six acres, and had been thirty years on fire.

THE AFRICAN.

His Fidelity and Heroism in the Rebellion.

A Lecture Delivered at National Hall Last Evening, by William Wells Brown, with Some Account of the Lecturer, Etc.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The fifth lecture of the course before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Philadelphia was delivered at National Hall, last evening, by William Wells Brown, a colored orator of considerable culture, who has gained for himself a reputation as an author as well as a public speaker. Inasmuch as the story of his life presents a convincing proof of the negro's capacity for culture and refinement, we herewith present it to the public.

Sketch of William W. Brown.

Mr. Brown is a native of Lexington, Kentucky, and is said to be a grandson, on his mother's side, of the great backwoodsman, Daniel Boone. His father was a member of the Wickliffe family, and he can thus boast of some of the best and most aristocratic blood of Kentucky, as well as of that of the despised and down-trodden race with which he is not ashamed to affiliate. Until the age of nine his life passed in slavish monotony on the plantation of Dr. John Young, a gentleman of considerable standing in the community, and a most precise member of the Church. At nine years of age, as he informs us in a sketch of his life prefixed to one of his works, he was one night "put to soak, and after that was scraped, scrubbed, washed, and dried;" and then, having exchanged his simple bag of a dress for a full suit of tow linen, he was duly promoted from "the quarters" to the "big house" to become the attendant of a nephew of his master, then but two years old.

Three years afterwards the entire family removed to Central Missouri, where Dr. Young, who had lost most of his property by mismanagement, resumed the practice of medicine. While residing here he was on one occasion severely flogged because a visitor mistook him for a legitimate son of his master.

Dr. Young subsequently removed to St. Louis, and put several of his slaves out to work. Young William was among the number, his lot being cast as an attendant upon the workmen in the office of the St. Louis *Times*, which was edited by Elijah P. Lovejoy, the brother of the late Owen Lovejoy, who was assassinated by a frantic pro-slavery mob in Missouri some years after. William was suffered to remain here but a short time, and was then consigned to the tender mercies of a slave-trader by the name of Walker, whom he describes as a "heartless, cruel, ungodly man, who neither loved his Maker nor feared Satan." He remained one year with this wretch, beholding scenes which, independently of his own condition of servitude, thoroughly disgusted him with the peculiar institution. He was then hired out as an under-steward on the steamer Patriot, running between St. Louis and New Orleans. Here he led quite an exciting life, variegated at one time by an explosion, in which nineteen lives were lost. While in this service, young William picked up a great deal of information concerning the free States and Canadas, from the educated travellers with whom he came in contact, and by his intercourse with whom he became thoroughly possessed with a yearning for freedom.

In company with his mother he made an attempt at escape, but without success; and then his ownership was transferred, first to a merchant tailor, and subsequently to a Captain Price, of the steamer Chester. He then made another attempt to escape. Leaving the steamer on which he had been at work, he started northward, travelling by night and hiding away by day, not daring to appeal to any one for food or shelter. After many days and nights of exposure in winter, he was at last forced to apply for assistance to an old Quaker gentleman by the name of Wells Brown. By this kind-hearted man he was sheltered for a fortnight, and when he left his house he took with him his family name, the first he had ever possessed. He spent the remainder of the winter in Cleveland, and in the following spring obtained a situation on board a Lake Erie steamer. While thus employed he assisted many fugitives from slavery in their escape to Canada, in one year alone participating in no less than sixty of these hazardous adventures. The winters at this time were passed in Buffalo.

Meantime Mr. Brown had been picking up what he could in the way of an education, and in the autumn of 1843 he commenced his career as a lecturer, by invitation of the Western New York Anti-Slavery Society. In this occupation he has continued until the present time. In 1849 he was elected a delegate to the Peace Congress at Paris, and visited the Old World under the auspices of several prominent English abolitionists. On the adjournment of the Peace Congress, he returned to Great Britain, and during the five years that he remained abroad, he wrote and published three books, lectured in every considerable town in the three kingdoms, and visited the Continent four times.

Since his return to this country Mr. Brown has been engaged in lecturing, principally in New England and the Western States, in giving dramatic readings, and in writing books and dramas. Of the latter two created something of a sensation, being entitled "The Escape," published in 1858; and "The Backbone Drama," a burlesque on the Rev. Dr. Adams' "South-Side View of Slavery," first published in 1859.

Mr. Brown is undoubtedly the most voluminous writer the colored race has thus far produced in this country, and two of his works have met with a very flattering success. "Sketches of Places and People Abroad," which was published in Boston by J. P. Jewett & Co., in 1855, has passed through five editions of a thousand copies each. Of his next important work—"The Black Man, his Antecedents, his Genius, and his Achievements;" Boston, Robert F. Wallcut, 1863—at least eighteen thousand copies have been sold. Messrs. Lee & Shepard, of Boston, have just published a fresh volume by Mr. Brown, bearing the following title:—"The Negro in the American Rebellion: his Heroism and his Fidelity," which is a valuable addition to the current history of the great civil war.

Mr. Brown's Lecture Last Evening,

was listened to with profound attention, and with frequent outbursts of applause, by a large audience in which the two races were about equally represented. The speaker was introduced by Mr. William Still, Chairman of the Lecture Committee, and proceeded to address the audience as follows:—

At the breaking out of the Rebellion there were four millions of slaves in the South, and four hundred thousand free colored persons in the Northern States. The social and political condition of the latter at that time was any thing but encouraging. They were disfranchised in fourteen out of the nineteen free States, and a withering and a blighting prejudice existed against them in every State in the Union. They had no rights that white men were bound to respect.

The defiant and determined attitude of the South at the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration was secretly hailed with joy by every black man in the land.

They also watched with eager gaze the firm stand taken by the Republicans of the North. All they feared was compromise. They wished for a collision between the North and South, for they thought they saw in it freedom for the slave.

When President Lincoln called for the first 75,000 men, after the attack upon Sumter, colored men were among the foremost to come forward and offer their services to assist in putting down the Rebellion. You all know the result. Not only was their offer rejected, but they were insultingly told that it was a white man's war. Colored men held meetings in all the free States, to sympathize with and aid the general Government. In Massachusetts a battalion was raised, but our good Governor had no power to accept it.

The Copperhead press exhausted its resources to prove that the blacks would not fight, even if an opportunity were given them. Refused admission into the army, not allowed to raise a hand in behalf of the Union, many of these brave and enthusiastic men joined the regiments as servants to the officers, so determined were they to go to war. The Administration without a policy, the army and navy half filled with Rebels and Rebel sympathizers, nothing but disaster could follow any attempt to put down the revolt. Every fight was but a defeat for the Federal forces.

The enemy's triumphs at Bull Run, Pensacola, Belmont, Big Bethel, and Ball's Bluff, gave him a bold front and made him feel his power. The weakness of the Union forces lay in the fact that they were fighting without a principle and without a policy. The President called for more troops, and the railroads and steamboats were crowded—men responding to the call, and yet we met with no success.

The Confederacy was now a power, both at home and abroad. Thousands of brave men had died fighting for the Union. Ellsworth had fallen at Alexandria, Lyon at Wilson's creek, and the noble Baker at Ball's Bluff. Slavery, the cause of the Rebellion, was yet untouched, and our army was daily returning the fleeing bondman to his Rebel master. No general was permitted to strike a blow at slavery. For attempting this, Fremont was removed at the West and Hunter was admonished at the South. The conflict had now lasted a year and a half; Rebel privateers swarmed upon the ocean, the Capital was besieged, McClellan was stuck in the mud, John Morgan was invading Ohio, and General Early was riding up and down the Shenandoah Valley. During all these scenes the black man was biding his time, laying low and keeping dark, yet in many isolated cases his heroism had attracted honorable attention.

At the battle of Bull Run, when the Captain of one of the Rhode Island batteries had been killed, James Reeder, a colored man, sprang to the gun, and worked it successfully to the close of the fight. We watch with interest the daring adventures of Potomac Jim, as General Sickles unbuckles his revolvers, hands them to the bondsman, and says, "Jim, I want you to go to the enemy's camp, view his fortifications, see how he is situated, and return before daylight." Jim goes upon his errand, he penetrates the Rebel lines, reaches the earthworks; he gets the required information, he starts back. As he passes the Rebel lines he is pursued, overtaken, and fights for life and liberty, returns to the Union camp, and is publicly thanked by the General for his bravery and his loyalty. A few weeks later, and we see the same contraband mounted on horseback, and riding by the side of General Hooker.

Another bondman gains for himself fame almost equal to Potomac Jim. He came into the Union lines on the banks of the Mississippi river, and they called him "Black Tom." He follows the army in the long march, a soldier dies by the roadside, Tom picks up the musket, and in the next battle does good service for the Federal cause. The black man begs to be allowed to go for his wife and children, permission is granted, he passes the Rebel lines, rescues the loved ones, returns with them, rejoins the army, fights for the Stars and Stripes, and gives his life to the Union cause. An officer in the same brigade says of this heroic man:—

"One day Tom was marching with us
Through a forest as our guide,
When a ball from traitor rifle
Broke his arm and pierced his side.

"On a litter white men bore him,
Through the forest drear and damp,
Laid him, dying, where our banners,
Brightly fluttered o'er our camp.

"Pointing to his wife and children,
While he suffered racking pain,
Said he to our soldiers round him,
'Don't let dem be slaves again.'

"No! by Heaven!' outspoke a soldier
And *that* oath was not profane—
'Our brigade will still protect them—
They shall ne'er be slaves again.' "

We turn from the land to the sea; our commerce is fast vanishing from the ocean, Rebel privateers are triumphant everywhere. British machinery and Rebel audacity gives the vantage ground to the foe. The heart of the nation aches for some achievement, some victory, some defeat to the enemy. A vessel with the American flag flying, sails from New York, bound for South America. She is captured by a Rebel privateer, the Yankees put in irons, and a prize crew put in charge, and the captured brig sets sail for a Southern port. There is one, however, of the Union men not confined: it is the steward. He is a black man, and is needed to cook for and wait upon the Rebel crew.

The vessel glides along swiftly. As she approaches her place of destination the steward is told that he is henceforth to be a slave, and that he is the property of the Confederate Government. Night come on; darkness covers the sea; the Rebels, one after another, retire to their berths; the hour of midnight approaches; all is silent in the cabin; the Captain is asleep; the Mate takes his brandy and reclines upon the quarter-deck. The black man thinks of home and all its endearments; he sees in the dim future nothing but chains and slavery; he resolves to be free. Armed with a weapon, he goes to the Captain's room, and strikes the fatal blow; he feels the pulse, and all is still. He goes to the next room, another blow is struck, and he is master of the cabin.

The colored man now cautiously ascends to the deck and strikes the mate. The officer is not killed, he is only wounded; he draws his revolver; the black man seizes it; the mate calls for assistance; the crew is aroused; they are hastening to the aid of their companion, when the revolver is discharged, the officer falls dead, and the colored man, with pistol in hand, drives the crew below deck, releases the Yankee boys, and proclaims himself master of the ship. Five days later, and the recaptured vessel enters the port of New York, under the command of William Tillman, the negro patriot. The news of the capture and recapture of the S. J. Waring sent a thrill of joy through the entire length and breadth of the land.

The nation scarcely recovers from its exultation ere another black man vindicates the bravery, humanity, and loyalty of his race. It is early dawn, the city of Charleston has not awakened from its repose; it feels secure, although the Union squadron lies outside the bar, for nothing can pass those 200-pounders mounted at Fort Sumter. They bid defiance to the combined powers of the army and navy. Wooden walls and iron-clads have tried them and failed. Yankee invention and ingenuity can do nothing. Sumter laughs at them all. It is early dawn. A steamer is seen leaving her dock; she turns her head to the sea; she triumphantly passes the American Gibralter. Once out of reach of the fort, the Rebel rag comes down, and up goes the Stars and Stripes.

Our navy is all in commotion; the cry is heard, "There's a blockade-runner!" The guns are manned, port-holes opened, when the steamer is seen heading towards the fleet. A few moments more, and the steamer Planter is surrendered to our squadron by Robert Small, its negro commander. Applause follow applause from Maine to Minnesota, and from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf. The schooner Enchantress was soon after captured by a Rebel privateer, a prize crew put in charge, and the vessel started for Charleston. They, too, had retained the colored steward, intending to make him a slave.

When off Cape Hatteras the schooner was overtaken by the United States gunboat Albatross, Capt. Prentice. They had tied the steward in the cabin, after being hailed by the gunboat, and showing the Stars and Stripes, and representing that it was a Union vessel, would have escaped, but the colored man cut himself loose, jumped overboard, and cried out, "She's a privateer." The man was taken on board the gunboat, the vessel captured, and the Rebels put in irons. The nation once more rejoiced, black stock began to go up, wool began to rise. The Federal army was still fighting the Rebels with kid gloves; their hands were tied. Millions of dollars had been spent, and the bones of thousands of the sons of the North were whitening in the sands of the South.

The nation had become satisfied that the negro could fight, and wanted his aid in putting down the Rebellion. True, it had been forced to it, which somewhat reminds us of the young man at the West, who came running in from the woods, fell upon his knees, and began praying. The mother, a good Methodist, hastily inquired what was the matter; the man replied, "A rattlesnake has bitten me." Whereupon the mother fell upon her knees, and said, "O Lord, I thank Thee for sending a snake to bite Jim; please, now, send one to bite John, and one to bite Pete, and another to bite the old man, for nothing but snake bites will ever bring them to repentance."

The nation had been bitten by the rattlesnake of the South, and hence they were ready for the help of colored men.

The Emancipation Proclamation gave new life and vigor to our men on the battle-field; the bondmen everywhere caught up the magic word, went with it from farm to farm, and from town to town. Black men flocked to recruiting stations and offered themselves for the war. Everybody saw light in the distance. The glorious 54th Massachusetts Regiment sprang into being as if by enchantment. But could colored men be massed together like the whites? Would they stand fire when facing the enemy? The Copperheads said "No!" However, this question was settled. The 54th Massachusetts Regiment is on James Island; the 10th Connecticut, a regiment of whites, is also there; the whites will not recognize the blacks; indeed, they hate them, and are not backward in showing it. The whites are put on picket duty a mile off, they are attacked by the Rebels, they are surrounded, they fight bravely, but are outnumbered; they are about to surrender, when the 54th rush in, rescue the Yankees, and put the Rebels to flight. White soldiers shake hands with and embrace the blacks, and they become friends ever after.

Next comes the storming of Wagner. It is nightfall, and there stands the 54th Massachusetts. They have been out in a pelting storm for fifty hours, their garments are still wet; they have had no refreshments for ten hours, and they are told that it is too late to have any, for they are to lead in the assault. The fort is six hundred yards off, and is filled with Rebels armed to the teeth, and ready for the fight. Our men are drawn up in line, and the gallant Shaw cheers them up. The time draws near; the word is given, "March!" every man is in his place: no straggling, but all move forward in high glee. There is a ditch between them and the fort; as they near it, a shell from the enemy's guns falls and bursts among them, but on they go.

The Rebels open a deadly fire on them; the first battalion hesitates for a moment, but only for a moment; the gallant Shaw springing to the front, and waving his sword, shouts, "Forward, my brave boys," and with another cheer and a shout they rush through the ditch, gain the parapet of the fort amid a shower of shot and shell which sweeps them down; Sergeant Douglass shouts, "Come, boys, come, let's fight for God and Governor Andrew." The color-sergeant is wounded; he falls, but rises again and flings the old flag to the breeze. Our brave men rally around it. A moment more, and the heroic Shaw is pierced by a dozen balls. The order for retreat is given, and the gallant Fifty-fourth retraces its steps. The brave color-sergeant, with three wounds in his body, follows his regiment, and, as he crawls into camp, exclaims, "I am wounded, boys, but the dear old flag never touched the ground."

The next morning the Rebels found the body of Colonel Shaw, with three of his black soldiers lying on it, and twenty-five near it, and they buried them all in one grave, and boasted that they "buried him with his niggers," yes, he was

"Buried with a band of brothers
Who for him would fain have died:
Buried with the gallant fellows
Who fell fighting by his side:
Buried with the men God gave him,
Those whom he was sent to save;
Buried with the martyrs, heroes,
He has found an honored grave,
Buried where his dust so precious
Makes the soil a hallowed spot:
Buried where, by Christian patriot,
He shall never be forgot."

But the brave Shaw and his companions are not dead. They live in the affections of the race they were trying to redeem from the curse of slavery. They live in the hearts of all true friends of the Union. They live in the history of our common country, and as the Republic grows older, their deeds will grow brighter and brighter. But the Copperheads said, "These were free blacks who fought at the storming of Fort Wagner. Will the slave in the far South meet his master on the battle-field, and stand fire?" However, this was soon settled.

The speaker then described the encounter at Milliken's Bend, after which he continued as follows:—

But this fight was only a prelude to a more desperate engagement which was soon to take place a little further down the river; a battle that has since become historic; a battle to which the colored American in future ages shall point with pride and enthusiasm, and which no amount of negro hate shall ever be able to efface from the history of the great Rebellion.

The nation's enemy is intrenched in one of his strongest holds; he has the broad river before him lined with his gunboats, carrying cannon of the largest calibre. Behind him lies the thick, dark swamp, with a deep ditch half filled with muddy water. Trees are felled still further back to make approach more difficult; the Rebel flag flies defiantly over the heads of the insolent foe that occupies the fort. The Federal forces, bearing the Stars and Stripes, were gathered from every Northern State, and representing every phase of society. The colored men were there too, with arms in their hands and the love of liberty in their hearts.

It was night—the lovely Southern night—with its silvery moonshine, and the gleaming waters of the Mississippi; the glistening stars appeared suspended in the upper air as globes of liquid light, with its fresh, soft breeze bearing such sweet scents from the odoriferous trees and plants, that a poet might have fancied angelic spirits were abroad, making the atmosphere luminous with their pure presence, and every breeze fragrant with their luscious breath. Such was the beauty of the night preceding the battle of Port Hudson.

The deep red sun that rose on the next morning indicated that the day would be warm, and as the day advanced the heat became intense. The earth had been for days parched, and the hitherto green verdure had begun to turn yellow. Clouds of dust followed every movement of the troops, and the very atmosphere seemed as if it was from an overheated furnace. The colored troops consisted of the 1st Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bassett, and the 3d Louisiana, under Colonel Nelson; but it was the 1st Louisiana that attracted the most attention. With the exception of the Colonel, the officers of this regiment were all colored, and it had the reputation of being the best trained of any on the field. A large number of the soldiers were freemen, many of whose backs still bore the marks of the lash, and whose brave, stout hearts beat high at the thoughts that the hour had come when they were to meet their proud and unfeeling oppressors and vindicate their manhood. One of the most popular of the black officers, Captain Andre Callioux, had often dined with General Butler, when that hero commanded at New Orleans. The laying aside of all accoutrements, and other preparations, show that the conflict is near at hand.

The blacks are to lead in the attack, and are already in the front, the welcome order is given, and our men start. The enemy open fire with canister, grape, and shell, the ranks are thinned, they close up, three masked batteries are opened upon our troops; still they go forward. Charge! Charge! Charge! The ground is covered with the dead and wounded, but on they go. Many of the officers have fallen, the brave Callioux's right arm is torn off by a shell, he takes the sword in his left hand; and leads his men. "Advance the colors to the front," cries the General. Anselmo, the brave color-bearer, springs to the front; he is shot, he falls, he hugs the flag to his bosom. Two corporals struggle with each other for the colors, one is killed by a shell, the other takes the flag and bears it triumphantly to the front.

"Forward! and with one pulse sublime,
And ringing tread of ancient rhyme,
They sweep; and onward as they sweep,
The thunders of the cannon leap
Upon them, and their bleeding host
Within the battle-cloud is lost.
Flash sword and bayonet, shot and shell
Fly screaming in that mist of hell;
But onward, onward, undismayed
They hold their way, the Black Brigade;
And on—and on—and on they tread,
And all the field is heaped with dead,
And slippery grows the ground with gore.
But onward, onward, yet once more;
In vain! in vain! the moated wall
Mocks them, but valiantly they fall.
Anselmo dies, but to his breast
The flag he bore in life is pressed."

"Those rifle pits must be taken," shouted the General. Five hundred men rush forward. They are lost to view in the dense smoke. The roar of artillery, the rattle of musketry, the groans of the dying and the wounded fill the air. The smoke clears away—they have taken the pits! they have taken the pits! Cheer after cheer goes up from the whole line of the national troops; the whites take it up, and the woods in the distance reverberate with the cheers, like rolling thunder, and it echoes along the banks of the river, the fleet take it up, and cheer after cheer rises from the gunboats. Our men hold the works for three hours, amid a storm of shot, shell, and musketry. All the guns of the Rebel fort turn against them, but they do not falter. The order for retreat is given, and our brave boys return. Great was the slaughter, and humanity can scarcely forgive General Banks for the sacrifice. But did these valiant men die for naught?

The speaker then passed to the fields of Olustee, Florida, and Honey Hill, South Carolina, the achievements of the colored troops in these sanguinary conflicts being vividly portrayed. He then continued as follows:—

But it was not merely on the battle-field that the blacks showed distinguished gallantry. There is a heroism still more sublime than that which makes man meet his fellow-man in deadly combat. It is that calm, deliberate bravery which, in the absence of the clash of arms, causes one to forget himself for the good of others, or to give his life for the benefit of his country. For an illustration of this, let us go back to that fearful tragedy at Ball's Bluff. When our army was ordered to that point, a slave came to the commanding general and said, "Massa, de woods ober deribber is full of secesh; ef you send so few men dey'll kill em all."

The black man was told to "get out of the way;" and when it was found that he was a slave, he was promptly sent back over the lines. The Union troops cross the river. True, the woods are filled with Rebel soldiers. They attack our men; they are ten to our one. The battle rages for an hour and a half. The Union men, outnumbered and overpowered, are cut to pieces. The brave Baker, while cheering up his Spartan band, is shot, and falls. All hope is lost; the men throw down their arms, the Rebels cry, "No quarter!" Night comes on, that dreadful stormy night. The rain falls in torrents, the river is turbulent, the current is strong. Union men leap into the river; they are fired upon until the water is dyed with their blood. Our soldiers seek shelter along the banks of the river, under cover of the darkness. They are hunted out and killed.

A little further down the river a row-boat, with muffled oars, is filled with Union soldiers. It crosses and recrosses the river. The owner of the boat charges nothing—he only begs you to keep still. The Union men call him the "Good Samaritan." He is black, as he is the same man who, the day before, was sent back over the Union lines. In the humanity of his soul he has forgotten the wrong, and now risks his own life to save the helpless white men. He ferries over the river one hundred and twenty soldiers. The next morning he is captured by the Rebels, and hung in the woods.

The kindness of the blacks of the South to all whites who needed their assistance was proverbial during the Rebellion. Junius Henri Brown, in his "Four Years in Secessia," writing of the escape of himself and friends, says: "The negro who guided us to the railroad told us of another of his race to whom we could apply for shelter and food at the end of our next journey. We could not find him till nearly dawn, and when we did, he directed us to a barn filled with corn husks. Into that we crept with our dripping garments, and lay there for fifteen hours, until we could again venture forth. Floundering about in the husks we lost our haversack, pipe, and a hat. About nine o'clock we procured a hearty supper from the generous negro, who even gave me his hat.

"The black man did picket duty while we ate our meal and stood by his blazing fire. The old African and his wife gave us 'God bless you, massa!' with trembling voice and moistened eyes, as we parted with them with grateful hearts. God bless the negroes! say I, with earnest lips. During our entire captivity, and after our escape, they were our firm, brave, unflinching friends. We never made an appeal to them they did not answer. They never hesitated to do us a service, at the risk even of life; and under the most trying circumstances revealed a devotion and a spirit of self-sacrifice that were heroic. The magic word 'Yankee' opened all their hearts, and elicited the loftiest virtues. They never abandoned or turned aside from a man who sought food or shelter on his way to freedom."

This writer fairly represents the feelings of all classes of whites who needed the aid of the blacks of the South during the trying scenes of the Rebellion. They gave food to starving Union men, they sheltered prisoners in their escape, and when the proclamation of Emancipation went forth they took up arms and gave their lives for the salvation of the Union. When the Federal Government called to its assistance the colored population of the South, it pledged to them liberty and protection. By accepting the invitation to fight for the Union cause, they aroused all the ill-feeling of their old masters, which is now showing itself in the unprovoked murders committed upon the freedmen. Inflamed by loss of property in slaves and their defeats on the battle-fields, and armed with exclusive political privileges, the tyrants of the South are more oppressive to-day than ever before; and the negro, even if technically free, is still a slave while destitute of civil and political rights.

The only thing to save the black man in the South is the ballot. Liberty without equality is no boon. Talk not of civil without political emancipation. If a man has no vote for the men and the measures which tax himself, his family, his property, and all that determines his reputation, that man is still a slave. Give the freedmen the ballot, and they will protect themselves. Give them the ballot, and the friends of impartial liberty in Europe will applaud you. Give them the ballot, and save a race from all the inhumanity that the spirit of slavery and wounded pride can invent. Withhold the ballot, and every arm of the negro, which was raised in the army, will stand as a token of shame against you; and every gun-shot they fired at the enemy will re-echo down the ages as a token of shame against the men who first called for their aid, and who, having received it, deserted them. Give them their rights, and save your own reputation. Give them their rights, and God will bless you. Give them their rights, and

"The stars upon your banners will burn with a fairer flame,
And the radiant stripes no longer be emblems of your shame,
The black, made like the white man, in the image of his God,
Shall bare his back no longer to the oppressor's rod.
His night of pain and anguish, of want and woe, shall pass,
And freedom's radiant morning will dawn on him at last.
Then, O thou recording angel, turn to that page whereon
Is traced in undimmed brightness the name of Garrison,
And with thy pen immortal, in characters of flame,
To stand, henceforth and forever, write also Lincoln's name."

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

THE FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
FURNITURE DEPOTS,
N. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
AND
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
Is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock in the World!

Fashion, style, durability, finish, and cheapness all combined in their immense variety of CITY-MADE FURNITURE.

Before purchasing call and examine, or send for a printed catalogue. 210 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
818 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 29§ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
1117 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
18§ Three doors above Walnut.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following ORDNANCE PROPERTY will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—

About 200 net tons (cannon) Cast Iron.
About 750 net tons Shot, Shell, etc. (about one-half have valuable soft metal attached).
About 100 tons Loaded Shell.
About 15 tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
About 4½ tons Scrap Brass, Copper, etc.
537 wooden Artillery Carriages, ironed.
150 wooden Chassis, ironed.
About 750 Cavalry Saddles, 750 Bridles, 8500 Cartridge Boxes, and a quantity of other leather work.
1 large Hand Fire Engine, built by Agnew, Philadelphia.
About 1300 barrels Unserviceable Powder.
Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of Musket Appendages, Rags, Rope, Implements, Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.

Terms—Cash on the day of the sale, in United States Currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.
F. H. PARKER,
Captain Ord., and Brevet Major U. S. A.,
2 7 9 13 16 20 Comm'g Charleston Arsenal.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE Md., February 6, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the city of Baltimore (at Government Storehouse, No. 120 S. EUTAW Street), on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., February 27, 1867, a lot of
ARMY CLOTHING,
consisting of
3478 NEW YORK JACKETS,
of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sale will take place in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, on day of sale.

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO.,
No. 18 S. CHARLES Street,
2 7 17t Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md.,
January 30, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28, 1867, the
SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,
of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draught, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
2 2 t27 Depot Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·0
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	125,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·0
46,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·0
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5 000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	0,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value,	$1,070,280·7
	Cost, $1 030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·0
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·2
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	38,923·9
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $41,102·26 Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,54
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary 18§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL,
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944,543·15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 11§

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY.	WILLIAM HACKER,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser, 727§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 1y

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris,

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 41

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins.	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL Secretary 230§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 2 1 16m

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000
Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE,
INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S
FIRST IMPORTATION
40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.

Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EXCELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling at the lowest figure. We claim to be the
FIRST IMPORTERS OF
FORTY GALLON PACKAGES
SHERRY AND PORT WINE.
Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO. COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT Street,
1 12 1m PHILADELPHIA.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY
WINES,
From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angeles, and Napa Counties, California, consisting of the following:
WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.

FOR SALE BY,
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
No. 21 North FOURTH Street
1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES!
Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as it is done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of the Wine.—

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test, we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE
BOUCHER & CO.,
11 20 tuths3m] No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY
NEW YORK.
FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.

This Company is now fully prepared to furnish
LEAD PENCILS.
Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.

The Company has taken great pains and invested a large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.

All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.

Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.

A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom
No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.

The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.
Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 1 fmw6m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
80] CORNER OF RACE.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings were held yesterday afternoon, with a large lobby attendance and crowded ante-rooms. The business done was this:

Select Branch.—President Spering was in the Chair.

A communication was received from the City Commissioners relative to the award of contracts for supplies of stationery. The Commissioners say that no information has been received upon the subject from the City Solicitor. No contracts have been signed, and the document asks for further instructions from the Chamber. Referred.

A note was received from the clerk of the Orphans' Court calling attention to the wretched character of the arrangements for preserving the records of the Court. Referred to the Committee on City Property.

Also was received one from a committee of the members of Siloam M. E. Church, asking permission to erect a temporary frame building on the lot adjoining their church in which to hold a fair for church purposes. Referred to the Committee on City Property.

A petition largely signed, was presented by Col. Page, asking that the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors may be rigidly enforced. Referred to Committee on Law.

Mr. Fox presented a statement of the condition of the city treasury up to February 1, 1867, as thus:

Balance in treasury January 1, 1867,	$1,239,487 00
To pay interest on city loan,	$897,617 00
To pay warrants,	124,071 00
To credit sinking fund,	211,058 00
Cash in drawer,	6,740 00
	$1,239,486 00
To balance in treasury Feb. 1, 1867,	$222,141 53
To pay interest on loans,	16,123 26
City warrants,	44,209 84
Balance in sinking fund,	154,652 81
Cash in drawer,	7,156 60
	$222,141 73

Mr. Barlow offered a resolution asking for the grading of Tenth street, First ward. Referred to Highway Committee.

Mr. Van Cleve offered a resolution asking for the grading and paving of Ontario street. Referred.

A bill authorizing the construction of sewers in various parts of the city was offered by Mr. Stokely, and referred to Committee.

The bill to increase the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Water Department to $5,000 a year was taken up. After some debate it was concurred in.

The Common Council bill requiring the Trustees of the Gas Works to open their regular meetings to the members of Councils who do duty as the Committee on Gas was taken up.

Mr. Smith (Twenty-second ward) called the attention of the Chamber to the fact that the only way for Councils to exert the needed control in the matter was to raise the necessary funds, and to take possession of the Gas Works. The proper course was for the city to own the works, and take their management into its own control.

The annual appropriation to the Department of Water for 1867 was taken up and concurred in.

Also, a resolution of inquiry as to the right of any one to throw refuse coal oil into the Schuylkill.

Also, a resolution of instruction to the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Mr. Gillingham offered a resolution that a joint special committee be appointed to consider the propriety of paying off the Gas Trust loan, and making the Gas Department one of the departments of the city. Referred.

An ordinance making an appropriation of $100 to pay witness fees was concurred in.

Also, an ordinance making appropriation to the county prison inspectors for 1867.

Common Council not concurring in the amendments of Select Council to the "salt bill," the question was again taken up. Select Council refused to recede from its amendments. The ayes and nays were taken on the question. The ayes were 12, the nays ditto. As Select Council did not recede, a committee of conference was agreed upon.

The ordinance making extra appropriation to the board of school control for extra pay to teachers was concurred in. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Marcer in the chair.

A communication from the Guardians of the Poor, requesting an appropriation of $300 for a piano for the insane department of the Almshouse, was referred to the Committee on Law.

Mr. Franciscus presented a resolution directing the best bidders for the stationery of the Commissioners' office to enter contracts in the City Solicitor's office.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

To the Committee on Police was referred an ordinance to inquire into the propriety of allowing private enterprise to construct telegraph lines in the city.

A communication was received from the lessees of the landings at Green and Coates streets, stating their belief that on Wednesday last the landings were at enormous prices relet to speculators who will not occupy them. Referred.

A petition from the watchmen of Penrose Ferry bridge, asking an additional watchman, was also referred.

Mr. Ogden offered an ordinance to place a fire-alarm box at the office of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company, Thirty-first and Walnut streets, the company paying the bills. Passed.

A resolution of J. C. Martin was agreed to, requesting Select Council to meet at 4.30 P. M. on next Thursday and elect heads of departments.

The School bill being still on the President's table, now came up. The question was debated with earnestness, receiving propositions of amendment several times. It finally passed, giving an increase of twenty per cent to the salaries of teachers who now receive less than $450, and ten per cent increase upon all salaries in excess of that amount. The extra appropriation is $108,807. Of this $9,507 are for increased salaries of housekeepers.

The Highway bill was then discussed and passed as it came from the committee. It appropriates $340,262 50.

Mr. Harper moved to reconsider the vote on the Salt bill on the previous meeting. This was the vote which defeated Select Council's amendments to the Salt bill. Lost.

Mr. Franciscus moved to appoint a committee of conference on the subject. Agreed to.

The appropriation to the Board of Health was agreed to.

The Finance Committee, through Mr. Potter, reported the Select Council resolutions relative to the policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with an affirmative recommendation. The Chamber approved.

The securities of Mr. Bickley, contractor for cleaning the streets, were approved.

Mr. Ray, from the Highway Committee, reported a resolution to open Carleton street from Twenty-second to Twenty-third street, in the Fifteenth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, from the Committee on Surveys, reported a resolution to change the grade on Arnott street, between Wilson street and Cedar lane. Agreed to.

Messrs. Harper, Cameron and Hetzel were named as a committee on the Salt bill.

Mr. Smith presented an ordinance to repeal the ordinance allowing communication to be made with common sewers. Passed.

The Chamber concurred in the Select Council resolution relative to the purchase of the city Gas Works.

Select Council bill to appropriate $300 to the committee of Common Council on the investigation of the Gas Works came up.

Mr. Hetzel wanted to know who paid for the phonographing of the evidence before that committee.

Mr. Evans said the phonographer volunteered his labor.

The bill passed.

The Landsdown Estate bill was under discussion when the clock struck 7.

Mr. Marcer named the committee on purchase of the Gas Works, Messrs. Potter, Franciscus and Tyson, and the gavel fell. Adjourned.

CASUALTIES.—A lad, named Daniel Wallace, was kicked yesterday by a horse at Fifteenth and Wood streets. He was very badly hurt. They took him to his home in Mervine street, near Oxford.

A journeyman painter, named Adam Burkhardt, fell yesterday through a hatchway at Rick's carriage factory, Eighth street and Girard avenue. He was taken home seriously hurt.

A splendid dray-horse yesterday, with vehicle attached, was yesterday backed off the dock above Arch street by the man in charge. The animal was rescued with great difficulty, his legs being badly cut by the thin ice surrounding him. The driver suffered a broken ankle. The unfortunate man will probably be laid up for months to come. He was taken home just before our reporter reached the spot, and his name could not be ascertained.

SMALL FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, came from an unfinished building, in course of erection by Mr. Westcott, at Forty-second and Spruce streets, West Philadelphia. The damage was about $300. The fire was accidental.

AN OLD TRICK.—Last night a drover from Ohio, named Wilson, was "done out of two hundred dollars by an old confidence game. He arrived a few days since and sold his cattle. He was to leave for home this morning. Last evening he was induced to take a walk with a friend, whose acquaintance he had made in West Philadelphia. They arrived at the Continental about 7 o'clock last evening, and after Mr. Wilson had admired its beautiful proportions and tested the qualities of the liquor dispensed there, he was invited to inspect the Girard House. Just as they were about to ascend the steps of this celebrated establishment a man met them—"Have you got that money?" "Yes," said the man in company with Wilson, at the same time producing what purported to be a five hundred dollar bill. Change could not be readily made. Wilson then handed his friend two hundred dollars, and the receiver departed. The other two entered the Girard House, and Wilson was left in the reception room, while the sharper went back to the cashier to get the $500 note changed. Wilson waited until 9 o'clock, nearly one hour and a half, by which time he began to realize the astounding fact that he had been "done" out of two hundred dollars.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.—The American Union Commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey held a meeting at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Samuel V. Merrick, Esq., in the Chair. The Association, by a resolution, concluded to continue their labors in carrying on the schools in Georgia for another year. The managers manifested much interest in the welfare of the Association, and are determined to assist the rising generation of the South. Their Collector, Rev. James Boggs, will call upon the citizens for contributions.

A NEW ACADEMICAL BUILDING.—The new Academy building of the Sisters of Notre Dame, near Rittenhouse Square, will soon be completed. The edifice is one of the largest and most complete in our city, and reflects much credit upon the ladies of the Order who have the matter in charge. The building, which is being finished under the direction of Mr. E. F. Durang, architect, has a front of 50 feet and a depth of 130 feet, and is four stories high. A fine chapel is to be fitted up on the second floor, and the exhibition-room will be on the fourth floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA.
CAROLINE RICHINGS..........Directress
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
BENEFIT OF MISS C. RICHINGS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, February 8,
first time by this Troupe, Balfe's Charming Opera,
LA SONNAMBULA.
Campbell, Castle, Arnold, Miss Richings, Mrs. Arnold, and Mrs. Boudinot in the cast.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE, commencing at 1 o'clock.
MARTHA.
NO OPERA SATURDAY NIGHT.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, February 8,
LAST NIGHT
OF
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
and Fifth Night of the
GREAT HIT OF THE ENGAGEMENT,
the New Play, entitled
THE SHAMROCK.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS as PAT MALLOY,
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as MAGGIE MAGUIRE
To conclude with (the first time here) Brougham's Extravaganza of
O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.
O'Flanigan..........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
THIRD WILLIAMS MATINEE.
ONLY DAY PERFORMANCE of the SHAMROCK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
HOUSES PACKED WITH JACK AND GILL.
BENEFIT OF G. L. FOX,
who will appear in TWO PIECES.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, February 8,
Nineteenth Time of JACK AND GILL.
Mr. G. L. FOX as the Clown,
supported by C. K. FOX, Mad'lle MARTINETTI, and Master CALLIGNE.
Previous to the Pantomime,
THE LOTTERY TICKET.
Mr. G. L. FOX as Wormwood.
SATURDAY, JACK AND GILL MATINEE.
A GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.

G. L. FOX IN THREE CHARACTERS—
"THE FOX" WILL SPEAK FOR HIS BENEFIT—ARCH STREET THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, February 8. Secure your Seats.
FOX in a speaking character—first time in this city.
FOX as the mischievous "Jack."
FOX as the funny "Clown."
FOX as "Wormwood"—first time.
TWO PIECES—THE LOTTERY TICKET and the wonderful "JACK AND GILL." 2 7 2t
Third Matinee, SATURDAY, JACK AND GILL.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commences at 7½ o'clock.
GREAT COMEDY NIGHT.
FIRST BENEFIT OF
MR. THOMAS J. HEMPHILL,
Business Manager and Treasurer.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, February 8,
will be presented Wigan's celebrated Comedy of
BOSOM FRIENDS,
as enacted in London for months, and sixty nights at
WALLACK'S THEATRE, NEW YORK.
Hassler's celebrated Serenade Band will appear on the stage and perform the popular air of
ROBIN ADAIR (Cornet Obligato).
To commence with the laughable Comedietta of
POPPING THE QUESTION.
To conclude with the Glorious Comedy of
SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.
Box Sheet now open.
SATURDAY—Benefit of J. B. ROBERTS.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above Twelfth.
EVERY EVENING, quarter before 8 o'clock, beginning
FRIDAY, February 8.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, quarter before 3 o'clock. Doors open one hour sooner.
On their Fourth Annual Tour,
THE ORIGINAL EXCELSIOR
BROTHER JONATHAN AULD FOLKS,
WITH
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
in rich and varied COSTUME OF YE AULDEN TIMES, will give a short series of
CONCERTS OF SACRED MUSICK,
as sung in our grandsires days.
Choice selections from Oratorios and Miscellaneous Solos, Duetts, Trios, Quartettes, and Choruses, sung in a grand, pleasing, and mirth-provoking style, peculiar to this Company.
Single tickets 30 cents, or four for one dollar.
Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Children, 15 cents. To Matinee, 10 cents. 2 5

MR. KENNEDY'S LAST NIGHT.—
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TO-NIGHT AT 8.
Songs of Burns, "TAM O'SHANTER,"
MISS KENNEDY will play Scottish Reels. [1t*
Tickets at Mr. C. Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, at 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING,
"SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS,"
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1 24tf

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
The most splendid assortment of Costumes and Properties for Masquerades, Sociables, etc., are offered at the old-established stand
No. 917 RACE Street,
so well patronized for the last twenty-five years.
Masks of every description for sale, and no effort spared to please the fancy of patrons.
2 7 1m W. C. DESMOND.

BLACK CROOK.—PRINTED EXPOSE, with solution, mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents and two-cent Post Office stamp. Address "G. W.," Box No. 270, Station H, 300 Post Office, Philadelphia. 7 3t*

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted!
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
12 24 3m4p
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES!
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s of 1865, January and July,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2rp] No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
EASTERN DIVISION,
OFFICE, No. 424 WALNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1867.
The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of
THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Eastern Division,
DUE FEBRUARY 1,
Will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Banking House of
MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
On and after that date.
1 22 tF10 WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.

JUNE,
JULY, and
AUGUST
7-30s
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES
And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. [12 26 3m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

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Nathan Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H. Rhawn

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
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16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at
85.
All information cheerfully given.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 21 2m4p

FINANCIAL.

TEN PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada.

This Company, based upon a large and valuable property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts, Nye county, State of Nevada, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Company.

These securities form a first claim on the entire asset of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordinary stock at the option of the holder at any period during the five years.

For particulars and further information, apply to the Secretary or the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PENN BUILDINGS,

No. 430 WALNUT Street.

PRESIDENT,
HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
28tf] COL. JACOB ZIEGLER.

PENNSYLVANIA
FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
The highest price will be paid for the past due FIVE PER CENT. LOAN of the State of Pennsylvania.
Apply to
JAY COOKE & CO.,
2 4 6t] No. 114 South THIRD Street.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.
DYOTT & CO.
9 8 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 10 mwf§ No. 510 RACE Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable, Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
1 28 mwf§ No. 724 MARKET Street.

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,
Warranted superior to any others in use.
LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!
Cannot be broken by falling, and
Never Become Glossy.
These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also,
PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.
The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
No. 427 N. ELEVENTH Street.
CAUTION.—Beware of the imitation Books and Paste board Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labelled on the frame, or the package is labeled and marked. Patented Feb. 10, 1863. [1 14mwf3m 2p

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, January 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:—

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).

8000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3000 reams Flatcap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
2000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1000 reams medium 18x23 inches.
1000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED).

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quanties of all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
C. WENDELL,
1 21 20t Superintendent of Public Printing.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 t5 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL..............................$500,000
DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,	HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.	

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds..............................$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities......50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion..............................$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion..............................$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate..............................$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin Boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
12 31mwf§] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS.—THE Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, acting for the State of Massachusetts, invite Proposals, until the 10th day of March next, for Excavating said Tunnel at three different sections of that work.

This Tunnel, when completed, will be about 4⅗ miles in length, extending from the town of Florida, through the Hoosac Mountain, to the town of North Adams.

The *Eastern End* has been penetrated from the grade of the Railroad 3500 feet, 2400 feet of which consist of an opening of about 10 cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be enlarged to a section containing about 17 cubic yards to each foot; the remaining 1100 feet being heading—now measuring upon an average 4 cubic yards per running foot—to be enlarged to the full section; making some 35,000 cubic yards to be removed.

A further section of the work will also be let to the successful bidder for the above-named enlargement, if satisfactory terms shall be offered.

The *Western End* is worked from a shaft 318 feet deep. The easterly heading from this shaft—of about six cubic yards to each lineal foot—extends 1100 feet, and is to be enlarged to a section containing 17 yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,000 cubic yards. Bids for that amount, and for an extension in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.

The *Central End* of an elliptical form, 27 to 15 feet, now 400 feet in depth, is to be sunk to grade, 1030 feet from the surface, requiring the removal of about 9000 cubic yards.

All the work to be done is in Talcose Slate, and will require neither masonry nor supports of any kind.

Buildings, machinery, and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be furnished to contractors.

Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to ALVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's Office, North Adams, Massachusetts; and other information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUTE, Room No. 10, No. 13 Exchange street, Boston, to whom proposals may be directed.

JAMES M. SHUTE,
ALVAH CROCKER,
CHARLES HUDSON,
Commissioners.
Boston, January 30, 1867. 2 4 5w

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such parts as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 40 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 106 degrees.

ROUTE No. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No. 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
1 19tF28] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW JAIL.—DEPARTMENT of the Interior.
WASHINGTON, January 24, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 4th of March, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866.

The designs, detail drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., on and after the 28th instant.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect, but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 4th of March next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposal for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."
O. H. BROWNING,
1 26 s6t Secretary of the Interior.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of $67,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.

The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.

Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.

The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents, shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further information, apply at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 8 tuths 6w Maj. Eng. and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—
The property known as the
GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL,
with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150 000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Bv't Maj.-Gen. Ass't Com'r, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Galveston, Texas. 7w

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1867.

The Increase of Crime—Its Causes and Remedies.

JUDGE LUDLOW, in his address to the Grand Jury last Monday, expressed the opinion that "a most fearful, determined struggle between right and wrong, virtue and vice, law and order, is now going on in this country; and unless the current of crime is instantly checked, it will soon, very soon, sweep away from the land all we consider good. For the first time in the history of the Eastern Penitentiary, every cell is crowded; and the saddest fact of all is that over *two-thirds* of the inmates are *under twenty-five years of age!*"

The mere fact that there are more convicts in the Penitentiary than ever before does not of itself necessarily prove that there are more than the ordinary proportion of criminals in the community. As the population of the city increases, the number of criminals is naturally larger, and the Penitentiary might in time come to be filled in that way alone. Or a more strict and rigorous administration of justice might result in the conviction of a larger proportion of criminals than usual, and so apparently increase their numbers. Unfortunately, however, we can hardly solace ourselves with any such explanations of the present phenomenon. The alarming increase of crime forces itself upon our view in too many ways, and from too many quarters, to allow of any doubt concerning its reality. And as Judge Ludlow well remarks, the saddest fact connected with it is the increase of crime among the *young*. This is something truly startling. It should arouse the earnest attention of every good citizen.

Doubtless much of the increase of crime is due to the demoralization incident to so great a war as the one through which we have just passed. It is a part of the general cost of the struggle forced upon us by those who attempted to overthrow the Government. Such a result was to have been anticipated, and is perhaps less than we had reason to fear.

There is something, too, in the present condition of the country which tends to produce an increase of certain classes of crimes in the Northern States. Since the close of the war we have received large accessions of thieves, pickpockets, robbers, and gamblers from the South. They abound in all our large cities. They find a more profitable field of operations here than at home.

But there are other causes to which much of this increase of crime, especially among the young, is due. Judge Ludlow attributes it in part "to a want of proper training of our young men, and to the destruction of the apprentice system." They are restrained neither by parents nor masters. 'As soon as their day's work is over they are thrown *en masse* upon society; they resort to low dens of gambling and prostitution, become the companions of thieves and prostitutes, have no self-respect, and so hasten to their inevitable destruction."

There is much of truth in these suggestions. The overthrow of the apprentice system has worked badly in morals as well as in business. Under that system not only were young men taught to be good mechanics and citizens, but some care was taken of their habits and morals. Now they grow up into half-taught workmen, mere bunglers in their trades, while increasing numbers of them go to swell the army of those who prey upon society by their vices, or become its open enemies by their crimes. There is also a lack of parental restraint which is disastrous in its consequences. Mere boys, who ought to be at home, are allowed to spend their evenings in wandering about the streets, forming evil associations and learning lessons of vice. And then, also, there are thousands of children victims of poverty and want, who really have no homes that are worthy of the name. It is from this class that the great army of criminals draws its never-failing supplies.

In protecting itself against crime, society must depend partly upon *law* and partly upon moral influences. When crime has been committed, the law should impose its penalty promptly and certainly. The lax administration of the criminal law is one of the chief causes of the prevalence of crime. The laws are good enough, their penalties severe enough, but their execution is feeble and uncertain. Criminals escape so constantly, through the connivance or indolence of the officers of the law, that the law loses all its terrors. It may well be questioned, too, whether the requirement of a unanimous verdict of a jury to convict, is not far more of a defense for criminals than it is a protection of innocent persons. We believe that the best interests of society would be greatly subserved by such a change in our criminal law as should allow two-thirds or three-fourths of a jury to convict.

But our chief protection against crime must be in those influences which tend to prevent men from becoming criminals. This is a great subject, and one which demands far more attention than it has yet received.

There stands the grim evil of poverty contributing its constant quota to the ranks of vice and crime. How shall we reach that? How save the thousands of innocent children in our large cities, who seem doomed to lives of violence and shame?

There stands the great evil of intemperance, with its seductions at every corner, the great feeder of the almshouse and the prison. How shall we reach that? How shall we keep the young from a temptation which so persistently assails them in every possible shape and form?

There is that terrible social evil of prostitution, which ministers are afraid to preach about, and which even the newspaper editor hardly knows how to mention. What is to be done with that? Everybody knows that it is fearfully on the increase. It no longer seeks concealment, but flaunts itself before the public eye. Its evil effects are striking further and deeper every day into the very vitals of society, and yet nothing is done to check it. It is a vast nursery of violent and deadly crimes, yet the law seems powerless to repress it.

So long as society allows these powerful and sleeplessly active influences of evil to riot unchecked, we must look for crime to increase. We may hang men for murder, but so long as we tolerate those huge vices that madden men's brains with poison and their hearts with lust, and their whole beings with passion, we must expect violence and murder to increase. To secure a decrease of crime, we must begin at the bottom, and work against these vicious and destructive influences of which crime is only the natural and necessary finish.

Protecting Iron-Clads from Destruction by Fire.

ALL the world has heard that the New Ironsides was destroyed by fire while lying at League Island, with scarcely the shadow of a guard or watch; and all the world has since been told by the Connecticut delegation that League Island, on that account, is a very dangerous locality as a station for iron-clad vessels-of-war.

Now, be it known that New Orleans is also an iron-clad station in its way. But through some strange oversight of the gentleman from the "Wooden-nutmeg" State, the iron-clads at New Orleans are partially, if not wholly, in commission. They are properly guarded from all chance of fire or other mishap by the presence of a large and efficient corps of naval officers and men. The consequence is that none of these iron-clads have fallen a prey to the incendiary. On the contrary, these ugly but expensive monsters were, on the evening of the 1st instant, the scene of a conflagration of quite a different character. On that occasion the deck of one of them was, to quote from the New Orleans *Times* of a late date, "canvassed over, and profusely decorated with flags of all nations, arms of every description, decorations without number, paintings, mirrors, orange trees, and a multitude of quaint and curious things, arranged in such a manner as to give the beholder a surprise as well as a rare treat."

When all this had been arranged, the iron-clad saloon was lighted up by several hundred wax candles, by the light of which a festive throng of naval heroes and reconstructed Southern dames tripped "the light fantastic toe" until the break of day. We would call the attention of the naval committees of Congress to this little episode, at the same time propounding this query:—Would the New Ironsides be the wreck she now is, if she had been favored with such a cheerful and efficient watch?

THE precise stage which the question of the Alabama claims has reached is indicated in Lord Derby's reply to a question put by Earl Russell in the House of Lords last Tuesday evening. The British Government, it appears, have at length agreed to submit the matter to arbitration, and await from the United States Government a plain statement of the points on which adjustment on that plan is desired. This, we opine, there will be no difficulty in supplying.

AMUSEMENTS.

"DON PASQUALE."—This delightfully comic opera was well performed by the Richings Troupe—the artists entering into the spirit of the respective *roles*, and singing and acting them with spirit and effect. Miss Richings was in splendid voice, and sang the florid music of her part with consummate ability and artistic finish. The part has never been as well sung at the Academy, or as conscientiously—not a bar of the music having been omitted—a gratifying feature, which the Italians would do well to imitate. Mr. Castle's "Serenade" was deliciously rendered and enthusiastically encored. The splendid quartette in the same act, and the fine duett by Miss Richings and Mr. Castle were also honored with well-merited encores, and were repeated to the great satisfaction of the audience. The "Doctor Malatesta" of Mr. Campbell was admirable, both vocally and histrionically. His noble voice was very effective in the concerted pieces, and his acting and by-play were judicious and amusing. The poor "Don" found an able representative in Mr. Seguin, who acted out the misfortunes of "Pasquale" to perfection. The singing of the part, however, was not as commendable, the music seeming to be too low, generally, for Mr. Seguin's register.

The orchestra, under Mr. Deitrich, was excellent, and the little the chorus had to do was acceptably accomplished. Altogether it was a delightful performance, and one highly enjoyed by the brilliant audience.

This evening, Miss Richings, the directress and *prima donna*, takes a benefit, and appears as "Amina," in *La Sonnambula*, supported by Mesdames Arnold and Boudinot, and Messrs. Campbell, Castle, and Arnold.

To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon there will be an operatic Matinee at the Academy, when Flotow's beautiful opera of *Martha* will be given complete, with a very effective cast.

No opera on Saturday night. Next week *The Rose of Castile* will be produced, with great attention to details.

BENEFITS TO-NIGHT.—At the Chesnut, Mr. Barney Williams has a farewell benefit. *The Shamrock* and *O'Flannigan and the Fairies* will both be played.

At the Walnut, Mr. Thomas J. Hemphill, the business manager, offers a very attractive bill, embracing H. Wigan's new comedy, called *Bosom Friends*, *Popping the Question*, and *Sweethearts and Wives*. Of course, it is only necessary to make this announcement.

At the Arch, Mr. Fox, the great pantomimist, will "Speak a Piece," for the first time, on the occasion of his benefit this evening. He appears as "Wormwood" in the *Lottery Ticket*, and as "The Clown," in his own beautiful pantomime of *Jack and Gill*. He will be assisted by his little brother, Mad'lle Martinetti, Master Colligne, and the whole of the Arch Street Company.

MATINEES TO-MORROW.—At the Chesnut, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear in *The Shamrock*.

At the Arch, the third *Jack and Gill* matinee will commence at 2 o'clock.

At the American Theatre, Mr. Fox's Variety Troupe will appear in an excellent entertainment, commencing at 2 o'clock.

At the Academy—*Martha*.

GERMANIA.—The following is the programme for the concert at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon:—

1. Overture, "Don Juan"	Mozart
2. Song, "The Peasant Girl"	H. Proch
3. "Alpine Roses Waltz"	Lanner
4. Adagio from First Sinfonie	Kalliwoda
5. Overture, "Semiramide"	Rossini
6. The Magic Horn Fantasie, from "Oberon,"	Wieprecht
7. "My Ideal Galop"	Doppler

ANOTHER NEW PANTOMIME.—We learn that Mr. Robert Fraser, the popular pantomimist, has prepared an entirely new pantomime, which is to be produced by Carncross & Dixey, in a short time, at their Opera House, Eleventh street, above Chesnut. Mr. Fraser will appear in it, and the scenery, tricks, dresses, and appointments will be new and attractive.

THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—Mr. Kennedy, the delightful Scottish balladist, gives his last entertainment this evening, at the Assembly Buildings. His soirees have been well attended, and have given the greatest pleasure to all who listened to him. He is the best Scottish balladist that ever visited this country.

BENEFIT OF MR. J. B. ROBERTS.—This favorite Philadelphia tragedian will take a benefit at the Walnut Street Theatre to-morrow (Saturday) evening. He has arranged an admirable entertainment for the occasion, and we doubt not that he will have a very large audience.

MUSICAL SOIREE.—This evening an excellent concert will be given at the Rev. Dr. Dale's Church, Race street, below Sixteenth, for the benefit of the Sabbath School of the church.

THE AULD FOLKS.—The Brother Jonathan Auld Folks make their first bow in Philadelphia at National Hall this evening. The programme embraces some capital selections.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY are still playing their three great burlesques to crowded houses every night. Next week something nice and new will be brought out.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
Will open on MONDAY, 11th inst., with an entire NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 §4p

CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 627 CHESNUT Street, Corner of Seventh.

ESTABLISHED 1844 INCORPORATED 1852.
BOOK-KEEPING thoroughly and practically taught in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS including the best and shortest methods for computing Interest, Profit and Loss, Average, Exchange, etc.
Also, BUSINESS FORMS, Commercial Law, Detecting Counterfeit Money, etc.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING. SEPARATE INSTRUCTION.
This Institution, the longest established of any in the city, combines the experience and accumulated advantages of the past with all recent improvements and facilities of real value. Catalogues furnished gratis on application. 2 1 tmw6t

YOUNG MEN'S KEYSTONE CLUB.—
SERENADE TO GOVERNOR SWANN.
The members of the Club will assemble at
HEADQUARTERS,
TWELFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, 8½ SHARP,
Fully equipped.
Officers report at 8 o'clock. By order of
It° MORRIS J. NAGLE, President.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.—Should it be supported by the Republican Party? A Lecture in the NEGATIVE will be delivered by HENRY PETERSON, at the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, SATURDAY, February 9, 1867, at 8 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. 2 8 2t

MUSICAL SOIREE IN REV. DR. DALE'S CHURCH, RACE Street, below Sixteenth, on FRIDAY EVENING, February 8. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath school. 2 7 2t*

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1867.—The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamship Hendrick Hudson, will close at this office February 9, at 6 o'clock, A. M., the day of sailing. CHARLES M. HALL,
2 8 2t Postmaster.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Sprains, Dislocations, etc.—Neither opodeldoc liniment nor any other embrocation can equal the efficacy which characterizes these essential vegetable extracts in the cure of sprains, strains, wounds, bruises, contusions, or dislocations, etc. They are unequalled for alleviating pain, reducing local inflammation, and promoting a rapid cure. Sold by all Druggists. 2 8 4t4p

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the Seven-per-cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.
The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant. WILLIAM WISTER,
1 15 lm Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 28 19t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

THE OFFICE OF THE EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY has been removed from No 410 WALNUT Street, to No. 219 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. R. S. BROCK,
2 2 6t* Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DARK HOLLOW OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 218½ WALNUT Street. Room No. 4, Second Story.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867. 1 30

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO.
720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
1 28 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 287 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

MASTER RICHARD COKER, THE AMERICAN SOPRANO, Has the honor to announce that he will give TWO GRAND CONCERTS in Philadelphia, in the Assembly Buildings, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, February 12 and 13, on which occasion he will be assisted by Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, the greatest of living Pianists; Miss NETTIE STERLING, the celebrated Contralto, from New York, and others.
Tickets, $1 each. Sale will commence at Trumpler's Music Store, S. E. corner Seventh and Chesnut streets, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. 2 8 2t

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.—PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1867.
The Partnership heretofore existing under the name of HARDING & GARDNER has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
The business of the late firm will be settled by P. A. HARDING, at No. 413 ARCH Street.
[2 8 6t*] P. A. HARDING,
A. C. GARDNER.

COPARTNERSHIP.
PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1867.
The undersigned will continue the WHOLESALE STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS BUSINESS, at the old stand, No. 413 ARCH Street, under the name and style of P. A. HARDING & CO.
P. HARDING. J. D. BROWN. R. HAFLEIGH.

CARPETINGS.

JUST LANDED,
ENGLISH CARPETINGS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY, and
INGRAINS.

Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw3m5p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR ETC.

THE LARGEST VARIETY
AT
JOHN C. ARRISON'S.
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Also invites attention to his
IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,
Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22 mwfs
A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!
MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.
W. F. SHEIBLE,
No. 49 South THIRD Street,
AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street,
Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.)
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

W.H. GROVE. SHOW CASES. 111 NTH 4TH ST.

KEITH & PICKETT,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE,
AND
MACHINERY OILS.
Also, Agents for Manhattan Axle Grease Company.
No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue
1 30 wfm2m

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flower furnished to order at all seasons 1 23 trp

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SAMUEL J. MARKS, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of RICHARD M. BATTURS, Trustee, appointed by said Court to make sale of real estate of said decedent under proceedings in partition, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 212 South FIFTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia. BENJAMIN G. MANN,
2 8 fmw5t Auditor.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left, first floor.
SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES,
2 2 30t HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, PROMPT driving Mare, suitable for all work, five year old. Address Box 84," Evening Telegraph Office." 1

FOR RENT.

TO RENT—A VERY HANDSOMELY furnished House on Walnut street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
2 6 6t No. 132 S. FOURTH Street.

A WOOD ENGRAVER OR LITHOGRAPHER can rent a large and well lighted Room, at [2 7 5t] No. 241 DOCK Street.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS—FIRST-class Dwelling, Chesnut street, near Twentieth.
2 7 3t* B. F. GLENN, No. 123 S. FOURTH Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"And ther the Leelins', wid burstin' feelins',
Stud on the stepes in the peltin' rain,
And bowd as grand as, and smiled as bland as
If Mickel Rooney wor the King of Spane."

ALDERMAN ROONEY
AT THE
CABLE BANQUET.
AN IMPROVISED EPIC BY HIMSELF.
The Atlin', and Dhrinkin' and Spaykin' and Toasts
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Send for our Mammoth Descriptive Catalogue.
Books sent postage paid, on receipt of retail price.
ALL NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'. 2t

THERE IS NOT A FAMILY IN Philadelphia but will be benefited by reading Mrs. Warren's delightful Housekeeping Stories:—
How I Managed My House on £200 a Year.
How I Managed My Children.
Comfort for Small Incomes, and the Management of My Servants.
Price 50 cents each, in neat paper covers.
LORING,
2 6wfm4t PUBLISHER, BOSTON.

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE
PHILADELPHIA.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
RARE INDUCEMENTS TO PATRONS.
TERMS REDUCED—ONE HUNDRED SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE ISSUED AT $30.
NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS
ARE SHORTLY TO BE OPENED AT
FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
On account of the increased accommodations, and cost of fitting up the new rooms,
ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS
Will be received for a six months' course at the low rate of $30 each, for which a full course scholarship will be issued. Immediate application is necessary to secure the advantages of this liberal offer, as the number will be strictly limited to one hundred.
THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION
Is of the most practical and valuable character, and in all respects unsurpassed advantages are offered to those who wish to prepare for an active business life.
BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, TELEGRAPHING, THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, ETC.
EVENING INSTRUCTION.

Full Course, six months	$36
Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months	12
Penmanship, twenty lessons	5

FAIRBANKS' BOOK-KEEPING,
The only work now before the public composed of sets obtained from actual business, alone insures, in the Department of Accounts, unequalled facilities.
For circulars and further information, apply at the office, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., Principal.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary 2 1mwf

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC
AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH Street,
WILL OPEN [24
MONDAY, February 11.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4.

TERMS.	[1 14tf
Day scholars, per session	$50 00
Boarding scholars, per session	$200 00

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
To accommodate our continually increasing business, we have taken the commodious room,
SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING,
S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
(Entrance on Sixth street),
Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadelphia Office.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1867. 2 2 1m

REMOVAL.
E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the United States 2 2 1m4p

TO THE LADIES.
EVENING PARTIES.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.
WARBURTON & SON'S,
No. 1004 CHESNUT ST.
1 19 1m4p

WILLIAMSVILLE MUSLIN,
28 CENTS.
Just opened, cases and bales BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.
FORRESTDALE, yard wide, 22 cents.
SEMPER IDEM, yard wide, 25 cents.
AMOSKEAG A, yard wide, 25 cents.
WAMSUTTA, yard wide, 30 cents.
4-4 Best Fine Unbleached, 20 cents.
4-4 Best Heavy Unbleached, 22 cents.
10-4 Waltham Bleached Sheeting, 75 cents. (2 6t
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET.

COMMON PLEAS, IN DIVORCE, SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D. 1866, No. 58.
ANNA R. PARKHILL, by her next friend, etc., vs. CHARLES HOWARD PARKHILL.
Sir:—Please notice rule this day granted on you, in the above case, to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed therein, returnable on the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
N. H. SHARPLESS,
Attorney for Libellant.
To Charles Howard Parkhill, respondent.
February 7, 1867. 2 8 fstuthat6t

THE INDIANS.

Interesting Letters from General Grant and Major Douglas Regarding the Treatment of the Indians—Government Agents and Traders Supplying them with Arms and Ammunition, Etc.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The most comprehensive statement of the existing Indian troubles on the frontier, and their causes, is to be found in the following correspondence, which includes a letter from General Grant to the Secretary of War inclosing the accompanying report from Major Douglas, of the 3d Infantry, now in command at Fort Dodge, Kansas.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1.—Sir:—The inclosed papers, just received from General Sherman, are respectfully forwarded and your special attention invited. They show the urgent necessity for an immediate transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and the abolition of the civil Indian agents and licensed traders. If the present practice is to be continued, I do not see that any course is left open to us but to withdraw our troops to the settlements, and call upon Congress to provide means and troops to carry on formidable hostilities against the Indians, until all the Indians or all the whites on the great plains, and between the settlements on the Missouri and the Pacific slope are exterminated. The course General Sherman has pursued in this matter, in disregarding the permits of Mr. Bogy and others, is just right. I will instruct him to enforce his order until it is countermanded by the President or yourself. I would also respectfully ask that this matter be placed before the President, and his disapproval of licensing the sale of arms to Indians asked. We have treaties with all tribes of Indians from time to time. If the rule is to be followed that all tribes with which we have treaties and pay annuities can procure such articles without stint or limit, it will not be long before the matter becomes perfectly understood by the Indians, and they avail themselves of it to equip perfectly for war. They will get the arms either by making treaties themselves or through tribes who have such treaties. I would respectfully recommend that copies of the enclosed communications be furnished to the Military Committee of each House of Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
U. S. GRANT, General.
HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FORT DODGE, Kansas, January 13.—General:—I consider it my duty to report what I have observed with reference to Indian affairs in this country, so that such representations may be made to the Department of the Interior by the Commanding General of Division as he may think proper; also other items of information which may be useful. The issue and sale of arms and ammunition, such as breech-loading carbines and revolvers, powder and lead, loose and in cartridges, and percussion caps, continues without intermission. The issue of revolvers and ammunition is made by Indian agents, as being authorized by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the sale of them in the greatest abundance is made by traders. But, terfield, an Indian trader, formerly of the Overland Express, has the lagest investment in Indian goods of all the traders. He has sold several cases of arms to the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes. Charley Rath, a trader who lives at Zarah, has armed several bands of Kiowas with revolvers; and has completely overstocked them with powder. Between the authorized issue of agents and the sales of the traders, the Indians were never better armed than at the present time. Several hundred Indians have visited this post, all of whom had revolvers in their possession. A large majority had two revolvers, and many three. The Indians openly boast that they have plenty of arms and ammunition in case of trouble in the spring. The Interior Department does not seem to appreciate the danger of thus arming those Indians. The evil of presenting a revolver to each of the chiefs of bands would hardly be appreciated; but when the whole rank and file are thus armed, it not only gives them greater courage to murder and plunder, but renders them formidable enemies. The agents have no real control over the traders—in fact, they are accused by many, both Indians and white men, of being in league with them, and of drawing a large profit from the trade. Should such be the case—and I think it highly probable—it is a natural consequence that the agent does not wish to control the trader. The anxiety of the Indians at the present time to obtain arms and ammunition is a great temptation to the trader. For a revolver an Indian will give ten, or even twenty times its value in horses and furs. Powder and lead are sold to them at almost the same rate; and as the bulk is small, large quantities can be transported at comparatively little expense. This anxiety cannot be caused by a lack of such articles, because they have plenty to last for some time; but everything tends to show that the Indians are laying in large supplies, preparatory to an outbreak. When the outbreak occurs, we shall see too late that we have provided our enemies with the means for our destruction. A great deal of dissatisfaction seems to have been created among the Indians by the unequal distribution of presents. The Kiowas complain bitterly of Colonel Leavenworth, their agent, stationed at Fort Zarah. Kicking Bird, a Chief of the Kiowas, states that only a few small bands of Kiowas got any presents; the balance, last year, got nothing, that it had been represented to Colonel Leavenworth that most of the bands were bad in their hearts, and would not go in to get their presents; that he (Kicking Bird) sent runners to tell Colonel Leavenworth that his stock was poor, and he could not move in there; but he would, in the spring, if the agent would keep his share of the goods. But Colonel Leavenworth would not listen, and either gave all the goods to the bands then in, or sold them to other Indians, and told them they would get no goods that year. How much of this is true I know not; but from all I can learn there seems to be at least some foundation for the story.

Bad management, bad faith, and injustice are sure to produce the worst results. Kicking Bird says that all bad feeling in his tribe is owing to the injustice of their agent; that it required all his influence to prevent an outbreak, and he is afraid that they will commence hostilities in the spring. The Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and a large band of Sioux, under the leadership of Big Bear, are now *en route* for the purpose of crossing the Arkansas into the Kiowa country. They move ostensibly to graze and hunt buffalo. A portion of the Arapahoes, under the general leadership of Little Raven, crossed the river about four miles below this post. The Sioux and Cheyennes are encamped about 160 miles north of this post on the Republican, and are said to be hostile. They are to cross about seven miles below here. They are all well mounted, and well armed with carbines and revolvers, and supplied with plenty of ammunition. Kicking Bird says the Sioux and Cheyennes asked his permission to cross the river, and that he positively refused it for fear of trouble, but that his men wished them to cross, and he believes that they will all cross the river, and that in the spring, when the grass comes up, there will be war. He had been treated kindly at Fort Dodge, or he would not tell us so; but we must look out for our lives and for our stock in the spring. He says, as they talk now all the tribes north and south of the Arkansas will be in the outbreak; his own among them. He also states that Satante, or White Bear, a principal chief of the Kiowas, is always talking of war: that they have already had a council at the Kiowa camp, in which the Cheyennes, Sioux, Arrapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches were represented, and it was agreed that as soon as the grass was old enough they would commence war; that he, Kicking Bird, had been kindly treated at Fort Dodge, and he wished to put us on our guard; that before spring the Indians might change their minds, but at present their intention was war. He said he would be backward and forward frequently to give us the news. The Chief, Kicking Bird, is known to General Sherman, who talked with him last fall, and is believed at this post to be the most reliable of all the Indians. I would respectfully state that it is my purpose to keep the district and department informed of all movements of Indians in large bodies as far as it is possible.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. DOUGLAS, Major 3d Infantry,
Commanding Post.
To Assist. Adjutant-Genral, Division of Missouri.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

STREET FIGHT.—Yesterday afternoon, the quiet citizens in the neighborhood of Franklin Square were surprised by a street fight. It appears that two men, named Kempleton and Jackson, who were formerly partners in the coal business, had had a serious misunderstanding, Jackson having accused Kempleton of defrauding him out of seven hundred dollars worth of coal. They met yesterday afternoon in Sixth street, opposite the Square, and from words proceeded to blows. They finally clinched, and both went down, Jackson being under. The latter then drew a revolver from his pocket, and drew a bead upon Kempleton. Fortunately for both parties the revolver was not loaded. They were afterwards arrested on a warrant from Alderman Williams, and will have a hearing next Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

A NEW ICE BOAT.—The necessity of a new ice boat, or even of two vessels of the kind, was never more apparent than this season, when steamer after steamer, packet ship after packet ship, have been lying for several weeks at their wharves. In particular, we notice a British barque that is actually, to use an interested party's words, eating itself up in the expenses of officers and crew, having already expended over £700. The Ion has been lying at her wharf now over a week. Levy & Neafie are fully up to the merits of the situation, and offer to construct a new craft, provided the mercantile community will guarantee by subscription to take it when completed. It is proposed to do this by subscription, and the amount required, it is said, can easily be raised along the wharves alone.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.—This institution, one of the most deserving and successful of the charitable institutions in the State, presents its Fourteenth Annual Report. During the last year there were over 150 inmates, from all the States in the Union, and of all ages, varying from 5 to 45 years; 16 of that number were discharged as being improved. By the Treasurer's exhibit it appears that the receipts of the school for the year closing December 31, 1866, was $43,809·59, and the amount expended $43,851·48.

THE DELAWARE—STEAMERS IN PORT—CONTINUED DETENTION BY THE ICE BLOCKADE.—Yesterday and the day before were as genial, life-inspiring days as are found in April. The thermometer stood above fifty. At times the river was entirely clear of ice. Numbers of tugs were in motion. The City Ice Boat steamed up early in the day and opened the channel as far as Richmond; and about 5 o'clock in the afternoon steamed down the river. The Tonawanda has not yet gone to sea, but hopes to leave to-morrow. She lies at the Southern Steamship Company's wharf, below Spruce street, and is so deeply laden as to render every precaution necessary. Opposite her lies the steamer Pioneer, late from Wilmington, N. C., who came up at the same time as the Juniata, now loading at Arch street wharf. Captain Hoxie informed us, last evening, that she will take out one of the heaviest, if not the heaviest cargo that ever left this port for New Orleans. She, too, expects to sail to-morrow. The Juniata was the well-known supply ship South Carolina during the Rebellion. The Aliearee injured her rudder somewhat yesterday morning in leaving her wharf, and was to have gone on the dock this morning at 5 o'clock, calculating to complete her repairs by 11 A. M. The steamer Relief, Captain Garrison, is awaiting an opening to leave. She is a wrecking vessel, and belongs to New York.

Such was the condition of things yesterday. This morning the river is wrapped in a dense fog, shrouding everything from sight. The wind is now northeast, promising a high tide. The City Ice Boat is still below, in the vicinity of the Horseshoe, where the drifting ice, shelf over shelf, had attained an attitude of fifteen feet. The Peruvian, from Liverpool, and the Saxon, from Boston, are in a very perilous condition, for, should the ice break up above, they stand every chance of being cut through, when both vessels and cargoes must prove a total loss. There is to-day no open water in front of the city; and the drifting ice, massed and jumbled together, is on the increase. It is raining as we write, with every prospect of its continuance, and the consequent production of a freshet.

A DISORDERLY COUPLE—A FIGHT, AND THE WIFE DREADFULLY BEATEN.—Peter Bowen and wife, aged respectively 50 and 45 years, reside on Front street, in this city. They are both largely endowed with a vicious disposition. Both are familiar with the nature and uses of intoxicating drink—both, when under its influence, are disposed to be quarrelsome—and each has been up before the magistrate at least two score times.

This morning Bowen went out and indulged very freely in whisky, etc. Coming home, a quarrel between him and his spouse resulted. Seizing a large billet of wood he struck her on the jaw, completely shattering it, and tapped her on the skull, bruising it badly, and in the encounter, by twisting a stick out of her hand, badly fractured her wrist. Officer Houseworth, passing by, arrested Bowen, who was taken before Alderman Clouds and held to answer on Monday. Mrs. Bowen was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where she remains in a very critical condition, it being doubtful to the doctors whether she will ever recover.

A MALICIOUS "SCHUYLKILL RANGER."—Ardent spirits tended greatly to increase the naturally predisposed malicious nature of Jim Lynch, a prominent member of the "Schuylkill Rangers." Yesterday he was in a semi-intoxicated state, when he amused himself with a large knife, and went about doing mischief. He entered three establishments in the western part of the city, where the killing of hogs is carried on, and commenced to stab, hack, and cut, and otherwise maltreat the already defunct animals. The proprietors of such establishments attempted to stop such proceedings, when Lynch turned upon one of them, with threats of an alarming nature. Officer Howard was called in, and in a twinkling the "nippers" were placed on the wrists of Lynch, and he was taken before Alderman Swift, who not only fined him for indulging too freely, but also held him in $1000 bail to keep the peace.

ROW IN A BEER SALOON.—Boss & Widder, constitute a firm that deals in lager-beer and sauer wein in Race street, between Second and Third streets. It appears that the five cent currency did not flow in fast enough to suit their Teutonic ideas, and they got ill-tempered over it. In such a state of mind were they, when an old vexed question came up last evening, and the *argumentum-ad-knock-downem* was used. One of them responded to the argument by lustly cries of murder, etc., and this attracting the attention of the police, both parties were arrested. They had a hearing before Alderman Williams, and were held in $400 bail each, to keep the peace.

AN ASSAULT, THE RESULT OF A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—Mr. John Clendenen occupies a building as a manufacturer on Unity street. Not desiring the use of the whole building, he let a certain portion to a Peter Carroll. Peter, by degrees, encroached upon the room of the owner thereof with tools, lumber, etc. Mr. Clendenen remonstrated with Carroll, and a slight difference of opinion on the part of Carroll caused the latter to seize a hatchet and attempt a furious onslaught on the former. But an officer opportunely arriving, no serious injury was done. Carroll was held by Alderman Holme in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A LITTLE GIRL.—Eva Rhodes, about thirteen years of age, was coming out of the Frankford Public School yesterday afternoon, and had commenced to descend the stairs, which are very narrow and somewhat steep, when some one pushed open the inside blinds by which she was passing, and struck her. This caused her to lose her balance, and she fell headlong to the bottom of the flight. It was discovered, when attempting to lift her up, that her left ankle was very seriously fractured. She was taken to her home and medical aid immediately procured.

YOUTHFUL THIEVES.—John Wilson, aged 17, George Dingler, aged 16, and William J. Moldreer, aged 14, were arrested for stealing skates from a hardware store, and tobacco and cigars, etc., from a store in Damon street, to the amount of about twenty dollars. Alderman Holme held them in $500 bail each to appear at Court. These same boys have been up before for stealing chickens, and any small articles they could lay their hands on without being discovered.

NIGHT PROWLERS.—William Camill and Richard Florence were seen last evening prowling around in a suspicious manner by Officers Johnson and Spear. At last they were discovered going into the yard of a dwelling at Twenty-seventh and Green, and Camill issuing forth with a bundle of wet clothes, etc., under his arm. They did not proceed far in peace before the officers pounced on them for stealing, and Alderman Hutchinson held them in $500 bail each to answer.

INSOLENT BEHAVIOR.—George Grant, a colored man, being out of any employment, and having nothing whereby to engage himself, took up his station on the corner of Sixteenth and Lombard streets yesterday afternoon, and there threw out insulting epithets to the passers-by, especially to the ladies. This was more than the good citizens could stand, and he was forcibly carried before Alderman Morrow, who held him in default of $500 bail to answer.

ASSAULTING A CITIZEN.—Daniel Dougherty, one of those many individuals who are never satisfied unless they are engaged in a quarrel or pugilistic encounter, this morning, about 5 o'clock, when about "half-seas over," stepped up, and without provocation, committed an assault on a man passing at the time. Officer Parker, passing at the time, arrested him, and Alderman Swift fined him and held him to answer in the sum of $400.

OUTRAGEOUS BEHAVIOR.—For over a year past, the community in and about Fifteenth and Wallace streets have been annoyed and insulted by the indecent and outrageous actions of one John Kernan. A day or so ago Officer Speeler was put on the watch for him, and yesterday he was nabbed. Alderman Hutchinson held him to answer in the sum of $600 at a further hearing.

SERIOUS KICKING AFFAIR.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, Daniel Wallace, aged eighteen, was driving along Fifteenth street, near Wood, when the horse, in a moment of excitement, kicked out, and seriously injured Mr. Wallace in the stomach. Wallace was taken to his home, in Mervine street, near Oxford.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—Agreeably to a resolution of the Board of Survey, passed at their last stated meeting, they met at their rooms at 9 o'clock this morning, and proceeded in a body to Germantown, to inspect the plans of the different sections of the Twenty-second Ward, with a view to their confirmation.

FELL DEAD.—A Mrs. Mary Boyd, aged thirty-five years, fell dead last evening, in the dwelling of Mr. John Schaeffers, Seventh street, below Horton. The cause is unknown.

THE MONONGALIA OIL CASE AGAIN.—Before Recorder Eneu yesterday, a hearing was again had in this case. The representations made to the complainants were that the land in question was in West Virginia; 614 acres of it could be bought for $80,000; and that the land belonged to a party in Virginia.

This Company had purchased a portion of the land for $24,000. One of the parties bought a lot of the land, and offered a thousand dollars in Government securities in payment, and the man who received it said he "didn't think the gentleman in Virginia would take that, and he had better sell it."

The case was up before, on the complaint of two of the parties, and the oil company was indicted for conspiracy and obtaining money from these two only. When the case went to Court they were acquitted. Now the whole of the victimized ones make complaint, charging Farson, Stevenson, and Walker with obtaining money under false and fraudulent representations.

The parties were all held in $2500 bail, with the exception of Davis, who was discharged. The case will be brought up at this term of the Court, because on the 5th of March the two years will have expired, and the prosecution cannot be brought.

DOUBLE ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—A Frenchman, named Joseph Mottet, was before Alderman White yesterday, on a warrant issued at the instance of his wife, Johanna Mottet, charging him with committing an assault and battery upon her, and being in the habit of continually doing so. He goes home drunk, beats and smashes dishes, etc., over her head.

Mottett was up last September upon the same charge, but on promising to treat his wife in a proper manner, was permitted to depart. They have lived together since then, but he has committed assaults on her several times. He was held in $1200 bail for his appearance at Court.

Johanna asked the Alderman if she could go home? Now he replied "yes." Bail was furnished, and the Frenchman went to his place of abode, found his wife there, and setting the law and everybody else at defiance, committed another assault upon her. He was arrested again, and held in $1500 bail additional.

SCHOOLBOYS VS. SCHOOL-TEACHER.—Yesterday a disturbance was created in a school-house on Ridge avenue, beyond the Seven-mile stone. Two boys (Charles Snyder and William Shaidrede) determined that they would have another teacher instead of Mr. Mills, who is liked by all in that vicinity. So the boys found pretext for a disturbance by quarreling with the other scholars. The teacher interfered, when he was immediately a mark for ink-bottles, broken slates, etc., and we have heard that in the encounter the teacher came off second best. The boys are aged fifteen and seventeen. This conduct came to the notice of the School Directors, who immediately had a warrant issued for the arrest of these youthful disturbers of the peace, and they were held in $400 bail each to appear at Court.

SMALL FIRE.—Mr. G. G. Wescott has just completed a fine brownstone mansion in the vicinity of Forty-second and Spruce streets. Last evening a fire originated in the cellar, near the heater, and would have soon enveloped the building, had it not been that the West Philadelphia Steam Hose Company arrived at the scene, and by the exertions of the men the fire was extinguished before any of the other companies had arrived. The damage amounted to about $500, mainly that of the sunken condition of the ceiling of the room and the burning of the floor.

AN UNFAITHFUL HUSBAND.—Leonard Buck was charged, before Alderman Dougherty yesterday afternoon, with visiting a woman named Anna Cline alias Hoffman, while he had a wife to whom he had paid no attention for some time, they having been separated for something or other. When his lawful spouse learned he was going to this woman's house, which is a lager-beer saloon, No. 406 North Front street, she had him arrested and bound over to answer the above charge, and the woman with receiving attentions from a married man.

NEW USE FOR FLAT-IRONS. — Caroline Johnson, a colored woman, got into an altercation with another colored female this morning, residing in the same dwelling-house in Frankford. Caroline seized a flat-iron near by and struck her opponent, causing a serious wound. When arrested, the accused, in answer to the interrogation as to why and wherefore she committed the act, replied, "Dat dat oder nigga wench runned her head agin dis yer iron." This did not answer, and Caroline was sent up by Alderman Holme.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Frank Morris, aged thirty, residing at No. 1018 Vale street, attempted yesterday to rescue a prisoner that Officer William Moore was accompanying to the lock-up. But he received more than he bargained for, inasmuch as he too was arrested, and held by Alderman Massey in $1800 bail to answer.

HOUSE ENTERED.—The dwelling of Mr. John Selvin, corner of Thirteenth and Rodman streets, was entered yesterday morning at an early hour, by means of the cellar window, and articles consisting of a silver watch, valued at $30, and a number of weights, amounting in all to $85, were taken.

AN AVARICIOUS FRIEND. — Frederick Fuerer robbed a fellow-boarder at the N. E. corner of Girard avenue and Lawrence street of $37 this morning. By some means he gained admittance to the latter's room, and there got hold of the money. Alderman Shoemaker held him for a further hearing.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

SPECIE BASIS MINING COMPANY.—The prospectus of the Specie Basis Mining Company is made public. It presents such facts, corroborated by parties who have made visits to the scenes of its operations, as to make it the most satisfactory of investments. The Company owns in fee simple twenty-three distinct mines, located in Sacramento mining district, Mohave county, Arizona, from fifteen to twenty miles from an easily accessible shipping point on the Colorado river. The roads which lead to the capital of Arizona, Prescott, and other towns, are all in good condition. The length of the mines, in total, is about four miles, having an average width of ten feet. Some of the mines yield richly of copper ore, and are the most profitable mines yet discovered. Others of the mines yield from $500 to $3000 per ton in silver. Some of this silver ore contains "free gold," but the silver continues on the increase. It is not our intention to give a history of the Company, but only to state some of the prominent facts. The capital of the Company is $5,000,000, and the shares have a par value of $10; working capital in stocks and bonds, $1,750,000. The financial plan of the Company is such as to secure to those furnishing the working capital a positive guarantee of the return of its capital from the first profits accruing from the mines, in connection with seven and three-tenths interest. The bonds are a safe investment, of the most profitable nature, and information may be obtained on application at the principal office, No. 334 Walnut street, Philadelphia. About $75,000 of the bonds are already engaged, and but $250,000 are to be issued.

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. J. Tuttle, 926 Chesnut street, Importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers "Hendrick Hudson" and "Stars and Stripes.

BREAKING UP.—Stokes & Co., Clothiers, under the Continental, are now, in view of the *breaking up* of winter, closing out their fine Winter Clothing regardless of cost.

CARAMELS — CARAMELS — CARAMELS. —George W. Jenkins has as fine an assortment of Caramels of all flavors as can be had anywhere.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies weeklies, etc. 72

MARRIED.

GEORGE—THURBER.—On February 6, 1867, by the Rev. R. C. Matlack, ISRAEL LOUIS GEORGE to Miss EMMA ADELAIDE THURBER, all of this city.

HYNES—BRIDGES.—On Thursday, February 7, ALFRED DUVAL HYNES, of Bardstown, Ky., to Miss SALLIE BRIDGES, of this city.

MENDENHALL—WATSON.—This morning, at the residence of the bride's mother, in this city, by the Rev. Joseph Castle, D. D., Mr. LUTHER MENDENHALL to Miss ELLA R. WATSON, all of Philadelphia.

YOUNG—GILLIARD.—On Wednesday evening, February 6, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Charles D. Cooper, Mr. JOHN M. YOUNG to Miss MARY R. GILLIARD, all of this city.

DIED.

ALLEN.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 7th instant, ROLAND CURTIN ALLEN, aged 21 years.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of Dr. Clark, No. 123 North Thirteenth street, on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock M.

BELL.—On the 6th instant, THOMAS F. BELL, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 702 S. Fourth street, this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Methodist Union Ground.

BENSON.—RICHARD B. BENSON, on the 7th instant, in the 24th year of his age.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 216 Vine street, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

FENIMORE.—Suddenly, on the evening of February 6, JOHN W. FENIMORE, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Beverly, N. J., on Monday, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRAME.—On the morning of the 5th instant, GEORGE FRAME, the son of Anna Maria and the late John Frame, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Ivory and Bone Turners of the city, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1126 Myrtle street, below Poplar, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Services at Twelfth Street M. E. Church. Funeral to proceed to the American Mechanics' Cemetery.

HEPBURN.—On Wednesday morning, the 6th instant, CHARLES HEPBURN, in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are cordially invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 407 Carpenter street, on Saturday next, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at St. Peter's, Third and Pine streets.

JENKINS.—On the 5th instant, at Gwynedd, Montgomery county, Pa., CHARLES F. JENKINS, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Seventh-day morning, February 9, at 10 o'clock

KENNEDY.—Suddenly, on the 7th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN KENNEDY, relict of the late William Kennedy, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Niagara Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Margaret Boyle, No. 1223 S. Seventh street, on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

WARD.—On the 7th instant, MICHAEL WARD, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bolt and Nut Makers' Union, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, John Ward, No. 34 Bridge street, on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

UPHOLSTERERS' BEST QUALITY SWEDE'S Iron Tacks, in full papers, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PINKING TOOLS OF THE HALF-ROUND, straight, and flat shapes, and of scallop or rawtooth patterns; also, Punches, Mallets, Hammers, and Gauffering Scissors. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

MARK YOUR OWN LINEN AND CLOTHING with Indelible Ink, by having a small Stencil, which does it neatly and quickly in script or printed letters, German or English text. They are furnished to order by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.,
1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

DRUNKENNESS CURED.
DR. BELL'S CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE
Is a sure cure for Drunkenness, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient.
Send for descriptive circular. Price, $1 per box, post paid. Address
CHARLES BREMIER,
1 30wfm1m Box 24 GERMANTOWN, Pa.

$1000 REWARD.—WILL BE PAID for the return of the valuables stolen from our safe, at Duncannon, last night. The thieves are supposed to be three young men, small stature—one with scarred face—all dressed in dark sack coats and Derby slouch hats.
DUNCANNON IRON COMPANY,
No. 213 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia, February 8, 1867. 1t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 2 6 3m

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 242 PEAR Street. 11 7

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.—RICHARD PENISTAN'S STORE AND VAULTS, No. 439 CHESNUT Street, Nearly Opposite the Post Office, PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the country promptly attended to. 5 31

PITCH PINE TIMBER. — 120,000 FEET superior South Carolina Pitch Pine Timber. Large sticks on shipboard. For sale by
DALLETT & SON,
1 9 0 5p No. 129 South FRONT Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Southern Mails Run the Ice Blockade.

Doings of the Tobacco Convention.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, February 8.

The Southern Mails.

The Post Office Department yesterday afternoon despatched all the mail matter which had accumulated in the Washington City Post Office for the South by two steam tugs, which succeeded in forcing their way through the ice to Alexandria, there connecting with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. No doubt is entertained that the interruption to mail transportation is at an end for the present winter.

The Tobacco Convention.

The Tobacconists' Convention, now in session here, has appointed a committee to wait on the Committee of Ways and Means, to present the various resolutions adopted by that body for the promotion of the material interests of the trade.

The Tax on Alcohol and Burning Fluid.

The President has approved the bill providing that alcohol made or manufactured of distilled spirits, upon which the taxes imposed by law shall have been paid, shall be exempt from tax. So much of section 96 of the act of June 30, 1864, as related to alcohol and burning fluid is repealed, and all products of distillation, by whatever name known, which contain distilled spirits or alcohol, on which the tax imposed by law has not been paid, shall be considered and taxed as distilled spirits.

Miscellaneous Items.

Governor Parsons of Alabama and other Southern politicians oppose the President's new plan of reconstruction.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, and several other prominent Southern loyalists, denounce Stevens' Military Government bill, and will hold a public meeting to oppose it.

Hon. John C. Forney is endeavoring to get the printing of the Congressional debates from the *Globe*.

The Colorado bill may be passed in the Senate to-day over the President's veto.

Presidential Reception Last Night.

There was a fearful jam at the White House reception last night. Mrs. Johnson, the wife of the President, appeared in public for the first time. She is in bad health, and was dressed in black silk and black lace shawl; cluny lace cap, trimmed with white ribbon.

Mrs. Patterson wore a white alpaca and peplum, trimmed with maroon velvet; hair dressed with curls, and a single camelia.

Mrs. Stover wore a lilac corded silk and white lace shaw: hair crimped, and dressed with white camelia.

Miss Stover wore a blue silk, with low neck and short sleeves.

Among the visitors were Secretary Welles, accompanied by Mrs. Morgan, a sister of Mrs. Welles; Secretary McCulloch, accompanied by Mrs. Charles M. McCulloch, his daughter-in-law; General Grant and Mrs. Grant, General Sheridan, Sir Frederick Bruce, the English Minister; M. Cantagalli, Charge d'Affaires, Italy; Senor Romero, Mexican Minister, and a large number of the attaches of the various delegations; George Peabody, the London banker; Bishop McIlvaine and Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts; Assistant Secretary Haxon, of the navy; Captain Bythesee, of the English navy, and lady; Lord Southwell, of England; Senator Yates and lady; Senator Doolittle, lady, and daughter; Senator Morgan and lady; Senators Sausbury and Patterson; Vice-President Foster and lady; and a large number of Representatives.

The Military Bill.

The Democratic side of the House announce their determination to filibuster and delay action on the reconstruction Military Government bill, unless they are allowed further time than until 2 P. M. for debate.

The Weather and the Ice Blockade.

There is heavy rain falling, threatening to do great damage on the Potomac, blocked up as it is with ice. Yesterday, about noon, the tugboats Governor Curtin and Katie Wise, chartered by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, arrived at Seventh Street Wharf in this city, having broke through the drift ice from Alexandria.

Last evening and this morning they brought up the freight and mails from the South.

The steamer Keyport, of the Aquia creek route, tried to leave her wharf this morning, was impeded by the ice pack, and had to return. Passengers now pass by railroad between here and Alexandria, crossing on the breaks in the Long Bridge in small boats.

The Auburn Murder.

PORTLAND, Me., February 8.—The Auburn negro murderer, in his confession, implicates Luther P. Verrill, a single man, aged thirty, who has been arrested, and denies everything.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Cotton quiet at 33c. Flour dull, and all qualities slightly declined; sales of 5000 bbls. State, $9·20; Ohio, $11·15@13·40; Western, $9·20@12·50; Southern, $11@16·50. Wheat dull and declining. Oats quiet and unchanged. Beef steady. Dressed Hogs dull, at 9½@9¾ for Western, and 10@10¼ for city. Pork firm; new mess, $21·12½. Live hogs quiet. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Stocks are dull; Chicago and Rock Island, 99; Reading, 104; Canton, 46; Erie, 59¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 120; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84¾; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 98¾; Michigan Central, 104¾; MichiganSouthern, 74¾; New York Central, 102⅝; Illinois Central Scrip, 114½; Cumberland, 36; Virginia 6s, 58; Missouri 6s, 93¼; Hudson River, 130½; Five-twenties of 1862, 108⅜; do. do. of 1863, 106; do. do. of 1864, 107½; do. do. of 1865, 109⅛; Ten-forties, 100⅜; Seven-thirties, of all issues, 105⅜; Sterling Exchange, 8½; at sight, 9½. Gold, 137⅝.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 8

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$500 5-20s '65	107¼	10 sh Leh N	54⅝
$400 City 6s, New	100¾	10 do	54⅝
$1500 do....Old	96	100 sh Read R....b15.	52
$2000 do....Old	96	100 do....s5.	52 1-16
$1500 N Pa 6s	90	100 do....s30.	52
$2000 C & A 6s, '83	88¼		
SECOND BOARD.			
$1300 City 6s, Old	96	8 sh C & Am R scr	40
$400 do New	100¾	8 sh Penna R	57⅞
$5000 do New..b5.	100¾	18 sh Leh V scr	17
$3000 N Penna 6s	90		

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial from the Legislature of the Territory of New Mexico, asking for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the claims of that Territory for property destroyed during the Texas invasion. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Petitions on various subjects were presented and referred.

Mr. Patterson (Tenn.) introduced a joint resolution for the payment of the Tennessee Home Guards, organized by order of General Burnside. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Lane (Ind.) offered a resolution that all documents ordered by the present Congress, and printed between now and the first of next December, shall be distributed among the members of the present Congress. Adopted.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) offered a resolution for a night session on Wednesday next, to consider the resolution giving 20 per cent. extra compensation to the civil employes of the Government at Washington. Agreed to.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.), from the Military Committee, reported favorably the House bill authorizing the Secretary of War to convey certain lots at Harper's Ferry, and asked immediate consideration of the same.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) objected, and it goes over.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the House bill to increase the pay of the Quartermaster-Sergeant of the Engineer battalion to the same amount as that of the Sergeant-Major, $36 per month.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) would like to know if this is one of the bills for "levelling up" salaries. Every day or two a bill was brought in here to increase the salary of some one. He must object to this practice.

Mr. Wilson said Mr. Trumbull was in the habit of lecturing Senators in a manner not worthy of the Senate. He was continually reading his lectures to Senators. Yesterday he brought in a bill to increase the pay of the Judge of the little State of Delaware to $4000, and to-day he was objecting to an increase of a few dollars a month to non-commissioned officers of the army.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) spoke of the high character of Judge Hall, of Delaware, and of the patriotism and devotion to the Union of the little State of Delaware.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) replied to the remarks of Mr. Wilson questioning his right to say what was worthy or unworthy of a Senator, and asserting his own right to make such comments as he had made upon this bill.

The bill was considered and passed.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Blaine (Me.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish an application of the Adjutant-General of any State, certified copies of the muster-in and muster-out rolls of any volunteer organization of such State, on the representation of such Adjutant-General that such rolls were not returned by the United States mustering officers to his Department. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Wentworth (Ill.), the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to communicate the amount of bonds issued to the Central Pacific Railroad Company and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the date of such issue, and the number of miles of road completed.

Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) introduced a bill to prohibit the transportation from foreign countries to the United States of persons convicted of or charged with crimes, and prscribing the punishment therefor.

On motion of Mr. Spalding (Ohio), the Secretary of War was directed to report what railroad companies in the rebellious States had purchased rolling stock or other property of the United States Government, the quantity thus purchased, the amount of purchase money remaining unpaid, and the value of the securities held therefor, etc.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, introduced the bill to establish certain offices for the assay of gold and silver. Referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. The bill proposes to establish assay offices at Denver, in Colorado Territory; at Charlotte, N. C.; and at Dahlonega, Ga.; and to appropriate $5000 each for apparatus and repairs of buildings at Charlotte and at Dahlonega, the business of those offices to be under the general control and direction of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia.

TRAGIC AFFAIR IN NEW YORK.

Alleged Fratricide—A Sister Charged with Striking Her Brother in the Head with an Axe—His Death—Her Escape—Coroner Schirmer Notified.

About three weeks ago a young German named Louis Kleman and his sister arrived in this city in the Hamburg steamer, and took lodgings at No. 52 Sixth street, after which Kleman opened a wine store in the same neighborhood.

A few days ago Kleman and his sister became involved in a difficulty, the nature of which has not yet transpired, and during its continuance, she, as charged, seized an axe and struck her brother a powerful blow on the head, knocking him down. He was reduced to insensibility, but subsequently became conscious. Two or three physicians were called, and prescribed for the sufferer, remaining in attendance upon him till yesterday morning, when he died, as is supposed, from the effects of the injuries he received at the hands of his sister.

After his death, she, becoming alarmed, left the house and made her escape. The matter was subsequently brought to the notice of Captain Mount, of the Seventeenth precinct, who notified Coroner Schirmer of Kleman's death. Captain Mount was requested to make search for the sister of the deceased, and, if possible, arrest her. If she has not left the city it is probable that Captain Mount will soon secure her. Deputy Coroner Leo will make a post-mortem examination on the body to-day, when the cause of the death will be made known.

Afterwards Coroner Schirmer will proceed with the inquisition, which doubtless will develop the motive which prompted the sister to fatally assault her brother, and bring to light all the important facts connected with the case, which is now enveloped in so much mystery. Previous to receiving the fatal blow, or subsequently, the deceased transferred his business over to his two brothers, one of whom was yesterday questioned in relation to the unfortunate and fatal occurrence, but without eliciting any satisfactory explanation.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Rearrest of Two of the Robbers, who had Escaped from Jail.

At about 1 o'clock last Tuesday night, Officers Linden and Martin were patrolling their beats in the neighborhood of Twenty-fifth street and Broadway. A man under the influence of liquor passed by, and at a little distance from him two other men were observed sneakingly following him. The drunken man halted at a coach stand near by, hired a vehicle, and drove down Broadway slowly.

The two men then slouched into a doorway, and seemed to hold a very animated conversation in whispers. In a little while they again appeared on the sidewalk, cautiously looking around to see if any one were near, and then again conversed for a moment in the same anxious way as before, when they separated. One of them followed the coach down Broadway; the other crossed the street and walked as far as Twenty-third street, turning into that street. The officers, who had quietly watched these proceedings, now thought it was time to act, as it was evident the men were bent on mischief.

Accordingly, one going down Broadway and the other Twenty-third street, the two sneaks were soon in custody. Officer Linden, who took the Twenty-third street direction, might have paid a penalty for his zeal had he not, with great care, watched every movement of his prisoner. When passing through Madison Park, on the way to the Station House, the prisoner seemed anxious to get his hand into his pocket without attracting attention. Before they left the Park the officer had suddenly seized him and as suddenly thrust his hand into his pocket, from which he drew forth a pistol, loaded and ready for use.

Soon after the officer found in another pocket what is known in the thieves' vernacular as a "sand-club." When the Station House was reached the two men were immediately searched, and on each was found a quantity of pass-rings, skeleton-keys, and other tools which burglars use. The prisoners gave their names as John B. Coles and Edward Moore, but they were soon recognized as having been formerly known to their fellows as Martin Allen and John Grady.

It will be remembered that some time ago the Adams Express Company was robbed to a very large amount. These two men, Allen and Grady, were tried in the State of Connecticut, and convicted of the robbery, but while waiting sentence they escaped from prison. On being brought before Justice Dodge, yesterday, they were committed to jail till the authorities of Connecticut demand them.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Protecting Bribery.

From the Tribune.

It is only a few weeks since the public learned, with general satisfaction, that a member of the New Jersey Legislature had been sent to the State Prison for bribery. He was but a small rascal, to be sure; still, it was a good thing to have any rascal in office punished, were it only to discourage the others. His brother law-givers, however, were not disposed to leave him to his well-deserved fate; and when petitions for pardon failed, they brought in a bill which, under the disguise of an act for the punishment of bribery, would have the effect, if passed, not only to set the convicted criminal at liberty, but to proclaim a general amnesty for all past offenses of a similar nature! We doubt if legislative impudence ever went further than this. Whether timorous consciences had any influence in deciding the vote, our readers must, of course, judge for themselves. The bill passed both houses, and on the 30th of January was very properly vetoed by Governor Ward.

The first, second, and third sections of the bill substantially re-enacted the old bribery law, for which they were offered as a substitute, with the important exception that they left untouched a mode of bribery which the Governor justly characterizes as "more insidious and dangerous than the direct offering and acceptance of a gift"—namely, the offense of giving or withholding a vote upon one legislative measure in consideration of a vote to be given or withheld upon another. The present law makes this a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment or fine; the proposed one makes it no offense at all. The fourth section of the vetoed bill allows a Governor or member of the Senate or Assembly indicted for bribery the privilege of testifying in his own behalf—as if men who would perjure themselves once by taking bribes would hesitate to perjure themselves again in order to avoid punishment. The fifth section repeals the bribery law now in force, and with it "all and every provision of the statute or common law within the purview of" the said enactment.

This is not only setting up a bar to all prosecutions for past official corruption, but is a sweeping abrogation, as Governor Ward says, "of all adjudications heretofore made by our Courts, and included in the terms 'common law,' by which bribery as a crime has been expounded or defined." This atrocious bill threatens to become a law, having been passed over the Governor's veto by a vote of 12 to 9, in the New Jersey Senate. Under its provisions, should it pass both Houses (and this, we are glad to say, is still doubtful), a legislator who had taken a bribe last week or last year cannot be punished, because a statute which he had violated will have been repealed. The honorable gentleman who is now paying the penalty of his itching palm in jail might be brought out on habeas corpus and released, because all the provisions of the statute of common law touching his case would have been set aside. The effrontery which enabled anybody to offer such a bill or to vote for it is amazing.

The Impeachment Scheme—The Constitution and Madison's Opinion.

From the Times.

As we have maintained from the beginning, the *suspension* of the President from office is an essential feature of the project of impeachment. The men most active in that project avow without hesitation that, unless the President can thus be suspended, his impeachment and trial are of no importance. What they want is to get him out of office, not to punish him for crime. Wendell Phillips stated the other day in Boston that the President must be impeached—not because they desired to punish him, but because they "wanted his place." General Butler has said in substance the same thing; and as we have already shown, the leading actors of the impeachment scheme in Congress seek the same ends and are prompted by the same motives.

The whole impeachment scheme is simply a political movement—nothing more and nothing less. It is urged, not in the interest of justice or of the national safety, but in the interest of a political faction, and for the purpose of clearing the way for the accomplishment of certain political objects. The President is an "obstacle" in the way of favorite modes of reconstruction. While he is in office the Southern States cannot be reduced to territories, nor treated simply as conquered provinces—nor can the Supreme Court be swept away or made subservient to the will of a shifting political majority. A two-thirds vote cannot be relied on for the accomplishment of these ends—even in the present or the next Congress. For these reasons, the President must be impeached and suspended. The "obstacle" must be "removed." And unless suspension can take place at once, without waiting for trial and conviction, the impeachment will be useless.

But the language of the Constitution seems very explicit on this point. It declares that officers impeached shall be removed from office "on trial and conviction," both being clearly required as necessary to removal. The political advocates of impeachment insist, however, that though he may not be removed until the trial results in conviction, he may be suspended while the trial is going on, and that this will answer all their purposes. Precedents have been quoted from English history to sustain this position, and General Butler, in his Brooklyn speech, urged that if this had been the intent of the Constitution, in clear obedience to English precedents, that document would have contained an explicit provision to that effect. But what is most confidently relied on to support this theory, is a declaration said to have been made by Madison, in the Virginia State Convention, held to consider the question of ratifying the Federal Constitution. The pardoning power, vested in the President, being under discussion, Colonel Mason spoke in opposition to it and was answered by Madison, who, after urging that it could not be vested elsewhere without encountering still greater objections, is reported to have said:—

"There is one security in this case to which gentlemen may not have adverted; if the President be connected, in any suspicious manner, with any person, and there be grounds to believe he will shelter him, the House of Representatives may impeach him; they can remove him if found guilty; they can suspend him when suspected, and the power will devolve on the Vice-President. Should he be suspected also, he may likewise be suspended till he be impeached and removed, and the Legislature may make a temporary appointment. This is a great security."

This passage was cited a few days since by the Washington *Chronicle*, the special organ of the impeachment party, and was made the basis of an impassioned appeal for immediate action; and the great authority of Mr. Madison upon every point of constitutional construction certainly gave to the movement a degree of importance it had never before enjoyed. Mr. George T. Curtis, however, known as an able lawyer and publicist, has shown in a recent letter to the *World* that it is scarcely credible that Mr. Madison ever should have expressed such an opinion. It is found in the debates of the State Conventions, made up by Elliott from newspaper reports, which were never subjected to revision, and were wholly without authority; while this declaration so explicitly contradicts the opinions uniformly expressed by Madison on this very point, as to render it in the highest degree improbable that he should ever have made it. But even if he did make it, it was for the purpose of evading an objection urged in debate against a special provision of the Constitution; and an opinion thus uttered is scarcely entitled to great weight as a deliberate construction of that instrument.

But neither Madison's deliberate opinion, nor the intent and purpose of the Constitution on this point, is open to doubt or conjecture. Both are on record in clear and explicit terms. In the Convention which formed the Constitution, after it had been decided that some provision should be made for the impeachment and trial of the President, in cases which should require it, there was great difference of opinion as to the tribunal by which the trial should be held; and it was only after considerable debate that the existing provision was adopted by which the House of Representatives should impeach and the Senate try. After this had been decided, and during a revision of the whole, we find this record—made by Madison himself, and published in his report of the debates:—

"Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Gouverneur Morris moved 'that persons impeached be suspended until they be tried and acquitted.'

"Mr. Madison—The President is made too dependent already on the Legislature by the power of one branch to try him in consequence of an impeachment by the other. This intermediate suspicion will put him in the power of one branch only. They can, at any moment, in order to make way for the function of another who will be more favorable to their views, vote a temporary removal of the existing Magistrate.

"Mr. King concurred in the opposition th the amendment.

"On the question to agree to it, the vote was:—

"Aye—Connecticut, South Carolina, Georgia, 3.

"No—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina—8."

This was the action of the Convention which formed the Constitution—taken deliberately and after debate—upon the precise point in question. There is no room left for inference as to the intent of the Convention, and its action was too explicit to leave any ground or necessity for construction of its language. The proposition to suspend from office upon impeachment and before trial and conviction—the same now made by Butler, Phillips, and their confederates—was distinctly made and distinctly rejected. Eight States out of eleven refused to authorize any such action, and that for the reasons assigned by Madison, namely, that it would make the Executive dependent upon one branch of the Legislature, and enable the House to displace him at any moment, "in order to make way for another person who would be more favorable to their views." If the Convention had acted with specific reference to the proposed action of the Thirty-ninth Congress, it could not have met that proposed action by a more distinct and explicit prohibition.

It refused, in the most unmistakable terms, and in the most peremptory manner, to authorize the very step which Congress is now asked to take. It foresaw the reasons why the attempt would be made, and prohibited it for the very reasons assigned. The object of the proposed removal of Mr. Johnson, as avowed by those who are seeking to effect it, is "to make way for another more favorable to their views;" and it was to prevent their doing anything of the sort that the Convention refused to give them the power desired.

It will be very difficult, in the face of this record, to convince the country that either branch of Congress has power under the Constitution to suspend the President upon impeachment, and before his "trial and conviction." Nor will the expression ascribed to Mr. Madison in the Virginia State Convention offset his declaration, recorded by himself, in the Convention which framed the Constitution itself.

The High Court of Impeachment Under the Constitution.

From the Herald.

"But for all that," said Galileo, "the world does move;" and this is the key-note, the great idea upon which this journal was founded and the secret of its success. When, looking carefully at the drift of events, the pressure of public opinion, and the necessities of the age, we first boldly struck out for a Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, the proposition was pooh-poohed in some quarters, denounced in others as involving an overthrow of the Constitution, and was generally classed with "the Pope's bull against the comet." But public opinion was brought to bear by the discussion of that amendment until it was fixed in the supreme law of the land. In the same way the doubts, the incredulity, and apprehensions which prevailed when we first broached the saving alternative of Andrew Johnson's impeachment, are rapidly disappearing. Journals of all parties and all sections are joining in the discussion. The great body of the people, in having their attention drawn to the Constitution, the precedents established, and the teachings of history, are already disabused of the fallacy that there is something of that divinity about our President which "hedges in a king," and they realize the fact that, under the powers of the two Houses of Congress, his impeachment and displacement are as plain a case as the removal of a village postmaster.

It is a necessity in a constitutional Government that in some department the ultimate sovereignty over all the others shall exist. Experience in England established this authority in the Parliament over the King, after many bloody conflicts, from 1625 to 1688, when, under the Prince of Orange, the subordination of the King, through his Cabinet, to the Commons, was established. Thus even the great and powerful Duke of Wellington, as Prime Minister, in coming into conflict with the Commons on the Reform bill of his day, found himself as powerless as the weakest of his predecessors. His resignation involved the submission of the King to the Commons, the law-making representatives of the people. Our Constitution, framed upon the English model, embraces the English system in the matter of impeachment; but ours is more direct and explicit in subordinating the President himself to the will of the two Houses.

An adverse vote of the Commons displaces the English Ministry, and the King or Queen appoints a new set of ministers, in accordance with the vote, and this ends the conflict. With us the Cabinet is not disturbed by an adverse majority in the Commons or House of Representatives; but the President and Cabinet, in pushing their hostility to a usurpation of the exclusive powers of Congress, may be impeached by the House, and removed on conviction by the Senate. The security of the Constitution against Congress is in the people, and in their election every two years of a new House of Representatives, with one-third of the Senate by the State Legislatures.

Hence the safety of the sovereign power of the Government in Congress. Nor does this sovereign power over the President depend upon his conviction by the Senate. An opinion of Madison is quoted by a Copperhead contemporary to prove that Mr. Johnson cannot be suspended; but we think it proves, if anything, that he can be. We have had, however, enough of the constitutional opinions of both Madison and Jefferson in their State rights heresies and their disastrous consequences, as developed in the State rights of sovereignty, secession, and rebellion. A terrible war has washed out all those bold heresies in the blood of half a million of men. We live in a new age, too, of common schools, common sense, railroads, steamships, and telegraphs. We have safely passed the first and severest ordeal of a great political revolution. Certain great issues have been decided by that final appeal to the bayonet, and these issues must now be established in the Government, or the party charged with this responsibility must go to pieces. Andrew Johnson blocks the way. He must be removed, or Congress, in the surrender of its rightful authority, will fall into disgrace; and the Executive, as he pleases till the people can reach him, may be President or King, as prophesied by Mr. Seward.

When brought before the Senate for trial, Mr. Johnson, as the prisoner at the bar before that high court, may be suspended or be permitted nominally to hold his office, as on his parole of honor. He will probably be allowed his parole, in view of a short trial and speedy conviction. His case need not occupy more than ten or fifteen days. The broad charge of usurpation, and the specifications in reference to his assumptions of the law-making power over the Rebel States, will be ample enough for all purposes. There will be no necessity to lengthen the case by lugging in his famous off-hand inaugural address in the Senate, or the stump speeches of his Chicago pilgrimage, or his excuses for the New Orleans massacre, or his appointment of Rebels and Copperheads to office, or his revocation of certain orders of General Sickles, thereby reviving the negro whipping-post and cat-o'-nine-tails of the old North Carolina slave code. On the broad issue of Executive usurpation he may be impeached, tried, convicted, and removed within the limit of ten days. Nor will his removal stir up another civil war or set the Potomac on fire. He will go off as quietly as John Tyler went off from the White House, only to find at the dock that even the steamboat had left him.

Our belligerent Copperhead organs, therefore, may stop their senseless clamor; the Manhattan Club may suspend their boxing up of rifles and baskets of champagne and crackers and cheese for a military trip to Washington; the Hon. James Brooks may hang up his Chinese war gong; the Hon. Horace Greeley and the Hon. Mr. Raymond, poor, quibbling, timid, trembling political leaders on great occasions, may feel easy; the Millerites may get on their white cotton robes for the day of judgment; but the Angel Gabriel will not for some time yet wake up old Oliver Cromwell. With Andrew Johnson's removal a substitute will be provided: for there are perhaps twenty-five, yea, fifty thousand men in the United States ready, if called upon, and competent to take his place. Take off the official mantle of Lincoln, and the people see that it is only "Andy Johnson."

The New Reconstruction Bill.

From the World.

The crude and foolish bill agreed on by the Reconstruction Committee on Wednesday, and carried through its second reading in the House, attests the strong necessity the radicals feel themselves under of doing something, and the impossibility of their doing anything that will help them. They are like a pickerel jerked out of water and flung loose upon the dry land. They flounce and flounder, unable to "flop" back into the element where they were wont to cut their liquid way, and they expend their whole fund of spasmodic energy to bring themselves to the last gasp. A bill to remand the Southern States back to the custody of martial law is an extreme and desperate expedient, carrying with it a confession that the radicals have no resources of statesmanship, and are incapable of devising any civil measures to lift them out of the existing dead-lock.

In the first place, the production of such a bill is a virtual retreat from the project of impeaching the President. The sole purpose of dividing the South into five military departments for the administration of martial law, vesting the appointment of the five commanders in General Grant, and suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, is to thwart and circumvent President Johnson. If he were out of office, or were expected to be put out of office, no such wild plan could be thought of. Such an attempt to sail round the obstructing isthmus of the Executive Department proves that there is no longer any expectation of digging through it. The only obstacle to Congress governing the South as it pleases, without so extreme a resort as martial law, is the opposition of the President; and a method which assumes that obstacle will continue to exist, is an admission that nothing is expected of impeachment.

It being thus virtually conceded that Mr. Johnson is to remain in office, the question arises whether this bill will suffice to muzzle him. The pivot on which the contemplated martial law is made to turn is General Grant, who is required to designate the officers and superintend the system. But General Grant must remain subordinate to the President, and, like all other officers of the army, subject to his command. It is not in the power of Congress to invert this relation, nor to transfer obedience of the army to any other officer than the President. The Constitution declares that the President "shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when in actual service;" and an authority conferred by the Constitution cannot be revoked by law. The chief command of the army is authority to direct all its movements, to control all its officers, to assign to each of them his duties and exact his obedience. Congress can raise armies, provide for their support, and make rules for their government; but it can issue no command to any officer, nor interpose any officer between the Commander-in-Chief and any portion of the army to interrupt the transmission or break the authority of his orders. The idea of taking General Grant, and a set of officers whom he is required to designate, out of the control of the President, and relieving them from their subordination to him as Commander-in-Chief, flies so directly in the teeth of the Constitution that it can never be put in practical execution.

Another fatal objection to this scheme is that it suspends the habeas corpus in time of peace. The Constitution declares that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." At present, there is neither invasion nor rebellion in any part of the country. There is nowhere a single soldier in arms against the Government, nor any refusal by any citizen to submit to its legal authority. Under such circumstances, a suspicion of the habeas corpus is peremptorily forbidden, and Congress has no power to repeal this or any other part of the Constitution. If this bill passes, it will be null and void from the beginning, and the Supreme Court will so declare it.

We judge from the proceedings on this bill, yesterday, and from the intimations made by Mr. Stevens, its introducer, that it is to be driven through the House, without debate, under the pressure of the previous question. We commend the prudence of gagging all discussion of this monstrosity, for never was there a proposition less fitted to bear the light of exposure. It is some consolation to think that it will prove as futile as it is abominable. So long as we have a fearless President and an honest Supreme Court, it can never be executed.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested. Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in February next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1866
Dec. 28, John B. Warder, Administrator of ANN WARDER, deceased.
" 28, Lukens Thomas, Executor of CHARLES THOMAS, deceased.
" 28, James R. Campbell, Executor of ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, deceased.
" 29, Enoch Rex, Administrator of REUBEN HAAS, deceased.
" 29, Aaron S. Worthington, Executor of MATILDA FERGUSON, deceased.
" 29, Franklin Detweiler, Administrator of SARAH DETWEILER, deceased.
" 31, James Ross and Samuel L. McFetridge, Executors of WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN, deceased.

1867.
Jan. 2, Clinton Lloyd, Administrator of J. LINDSAY CRAIGE, deceased.
" 2, John Yard Jr., and Charles Yard, Executors of CATHARINE FLOWERS, deceased.
" 2, Patrick Seery, Administrator of EDWARD DICKSON, deceased.
" 3, Mary Hughes, Administratrix of JOHN C. HUGHES, deceased.
" , Moses Baker, Executor of LYMAN BAKER, deceased.
" 7, Emanuel Rey, Administrator of JOHN McLEAN, deceased.
" 8, Sarah Graham, et al., Executors of THOMAS Graham, deceased.
" 8, Henry J. Williams and Edward Shippen, Executors of ELIZABETH B. GIBSON, deceased.
" 9, Louisa B. Wells, Administratrix of ZENAS B. WELLS, deceased.
" 9, George L. Ashmead, Executor of GEORGE GILBERT, deceased.
" 9, Edward Wiseman, Administrator of CATHARINE LANCASTER, deceased.
" 9, Eli K. Price, Trustee of CATHARINE ANN OGDEN, under the will of WILLIAM MEREDITH, deceased.
" 10, John C. Craig, Executor of MARY C. LEWIS, deceased.
" 10, Alfred Fitler, Executor of HENRY E. KURTZ, deceased.
" 11, William J. W. Purnell, Executor of ESTHER COVERDALE, deceased.
" 14, James D. and Edmund Pratt, Executors and Trustees of JAMES D. PRATT, deceased.
" 14, James D. and Edmund Pratt, Executors of JAMES D. PRATT, deceased.
" 14, George Harding, Administrator of JESPER HARDING, deceased.
" 14, Victor Guillou, Administrator of FRANCIS FRIES, deceased.
" 15, John Robinson and Henry McLean, Executors of NEIL McMULLIN, deceased.
" 16, Mary Hollaway et al., Executors of WINDLE HOLLAWAY, deceased.
" 16, James M. Stewart, Administrator of WILLIAM ACGLENSEY, deceased.
" 17, Adelaide Steen, Administratrix of JAMES STEEN, deceased.
" 17, Isaac Hays, Administrator of WILLIAM D. HAYS, deceased.
" 17, J. I. Clark Hare and Horace Binney, Jr., Executors of Dr. ROBERT HARE, deceased.
" 18, Samuel P. Miller and John F. Coombs, Executors of JOHN MILLER, deceased.
" 18, Susanna Woods, Administratrix of BERNARD J. WOODS, deceased.
" 19, Hugh Sweeny, Administrator of MILES SWEENY, deceased.
" 22, John H. Sloan, Administrator of JOHN HAHN, deceased.
" 22, Isaiah H. and Alexander H. McCalla, Executors of ALEXANDER McCALLA, deceased.
" 22, M. Russell Thayer and James H. Castle, Executors of ELIZABETH T. SMITH, deceased.
" 22, Henry K. Smith, Administrator of WILLIAM K. SMITH, deceased.
" 23, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Guardians of LARRISON S. CURTIS, late a Minor.
" 23, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives etc., Trustees under the will of WILLIAM J. DUBS, deceased, for SUSAN M. DUBS.
" 23, Samuel Welsh, et al., Executors of WILLIAM E. HORNER, M. D., deceased.
" 23, John Conry and Joseph N. Price, Executors of WILLIAM KITCHEN, deceased.
" 23, Edward Parker, et al., Executors of JOSEPH PARKER, deceased.
" 23, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Trustees under the will of MARIA E. STEWART, deceased.
" 23, Adam and William Strang, Executors of WILLIAM STRANG, deceased.
" 23, John F. Weyant, Executor of SAMUEL TUCKER, deceased.
" 24, John Livezey, Executor of PHEBE MARSHALL, deceased.
" 24, Neill McGlensey, Executor of ROSANNA HUGHES, deceased.
" 24, Joseph R. Rhoads, Administrator c. t. a. of JOHN BOYD, deceased.
" 24, Joseph Snowden and Charles Williams, Executors and Trustees of ANGUS CAMERON, deceased.
" 24, Nancy M. and John W. Grigg, Administrators of JOHN GRIGG, deceased.
" 24, Peter A. Keyser et al, Trustees of ELLEN C. CATHERWOOD, deceased.
" 24, Peter A. Keyser et al, Trustees of JOHN NAGLEE, deceased.
" 24, Joseph Ashton, Executor and Trustee of THOMAS ASHTON, deceased.
" 24, James S. and Edward Tweddell, Executors and Trustees of JAMES TWADDELL, deceased.
" 24, Clarkson N. and Alfred R. Potter, Executors of ALONZO POTTER, D. D., deceased.
" 24, Samuel Hood and James E. Gowen, Executors of THOMAS MELLON, deceased.
" 24, Samuel Hood and James E. Gowen, Trustees under the will of THOMAS MELLON, deceased.

1 25 f4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of PATRICK McNALLY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN McMENAMIN and JAMES MURRAY, executors of the estate of PATRICK McNALLY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 12, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 139 S. FIFTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM A. HUSBAND,
2 1tmw5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of PATRICK McLOUGHLIN, Deceased.

MARY McLOUGHLIN, widow of the said decedent, has filed her petition, with appraisement of property selected to be retained under the Act of April 14, 1851, and Supplements, and the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, February 16, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless exceptions be filed thereto.

JOHN A. CLARK,
2 1 ftu 4t* Attorney for Petitioner.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
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"KANGAROO"..........Wednesday, February 13
"CITY OF BALTIMORE"..........Saturday, February 16
"CITY OF WASHINGTON"..........Saturday, February 23
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
To London	95	To London	35
To Paris	105	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

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Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

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ARAGO....H. A. GADSEN....December 22, 1866,
And every 28 days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD:
First-class {Main Saloon..........$100
Lower Saloon..........80
Second-class..........50

An experienced Surgeon on board.

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No. 7 Broadway, New York.
JAMES A WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
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VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.
EUROPE, Lemarie.
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PRICES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

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These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon-tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

† GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway

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For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

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No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.

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DEALERS IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND

RE-BROKEN STOVE,

Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

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ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

WASHINGTON, February 7.

Senate.

Evening Session.

The Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill was taken up, and its reading was continued.

An amendment was adopted to appropriate $40,000 for facilitating telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States.

The following appropriation was stricken out: For legal and other necessary assistance in the disposal of private land claims in California, $5000.

An amendment was adopted striking out the appropriation for extra compensation to officers of the House of Representatives.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, offered an amendment for the appointment of eighty additional clerks for the Pension Office. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, offered an amendment appropriating $1500 a year additional for the reporter of the Supreme Court when he shall be obliged to issue two volumes of reports in one year. Adopted.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, offered an amendment increasing the salary of the District Judge of California to $5000; the District Judges of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Northern Illinois, Louisiana, Oregon and Nevada to $4500, and all other District Judges to $4000 per annum.

A motion was made by Mr. SHERMAN to place the District of Ohio in the $4500 salaries.

Mr. POLAND hoped this would not be done. If the recommendation of the Committee on the Judiciary was once departed from, it would be impossible to tell where it would end. Every Senator would want his district included.

Mr. Sherman's amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. POLAND offered an amendment increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Claims to $4500. Disagreed to.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, offered an amendment directing the Secretary of War to have the territory between the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada surveyed for a new route to the Pacific. Agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered an amendment increasing the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Senate to $4,000; the Sergeant-at-arms to $3,500. Agreed to.

The bill was taken out of the Committee of the Whole and reported to the Senate, and the Senate at ten o'clock adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, resuming the floor on the bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States, prefaced his remarks by stating that the reference made to him in the correspondence just read was wholly false. He went on to say that while he was willing to allow all proper latitude of debate, any considerable delay at this period of the session would be fatal to the bill, and he would therefore ask the House to second the previous question at one o'clock to-morrow.

This was a bill, he said, for the purpose of giving governments to ten States that were now without a government. Congress was now almost unanimously of opinion that there were no governments in those States known to the Constitution and laws of the United States. For two years they had been in a disorganized condition. Two years ago the armies of a government calling itself the confederate States of America were conquered and that government dispersed, and by the law of nations the conqueror had a right to say what kind of government should be administered there. The reason why no government had been established there before was that there had been division in the councils of the nation, that the Executive had assumed to be a new government, to enact new laws, and to establish new regulations of authority in the conquered territory. The sovereign power of the nation repudiated, and had utterly repudiated on all occasions, the authority which had thus attempted to establish governments within those conquered provinces. It had waited patiently—too patiently, he thought—in the hope that some way might be found to establish harmony in the councils of the United States, and that the necessary government for those States might be agreed upon without collision. That hope had failed, and the longer Congress waited the more pertinacious seemed to be the determination of the Executive to maintain his usurpation.

It had now become the duty of Congress to assert its rights and to do its duty by establishing some kind of government in those provinces, which for two years had been in a state of anarchy. For two years the loyal people there had endured all the horrors of the worst anarchy. Exiles, persecutions, murders, had been the order of the day. The best men of those States were driven from their homes and compelled to live on the cold charity of the cold north, where they were to be seen living about everywhere, wandering about, haggard and miserable, the ghosts of the unburied dead wandering on this side of the Styx.

He was for making one other effort to protect those loyal men from the cruelties, persecutions and vengeance to which they were subjected. If Congress failed to interfere effectually, it would be responsible to the civilized world for the grossest neglect of duty that any nation was ever guilty of before humanity. In conclusion, he proposed that speeches should be limited to twenty minutes.

Messrs. ELDRIDGE and RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, objected.

Mr. BRANDEGEE, of Connecticut, addressed the House in support of the bill. Of all the propositions that had been submitted from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, this bill seemed at once the clearest, the plainest, the most appropriate, the freest from constitutional objections, and the plan the best calculated to accomplish the two great master aims of reconstruction: the one the garnering up of the fruits of victory, and the other the restoration of peace on the only basis on which peace and union could be restored, to wit: protection to all, liberty to all, and rights to all. This proposition commenced at the right end, and employed the right tools for its accomplishment. It commenced at the point where Grant left off the work, at Appomattox, two years ago. It had one purpose, to hold the revolted communities in the grasp of war until the spirit of rebellion should be laid down, as its arms had been laid down two years ago. He saw in this bill a promise that the sword of the republic shall be unsheathed again; shall be placed in the hand of the greatest captain of the age, and should be held by him suspended once more over the heads of rebels, with the awful memory of the reverberation of the cannon which opened Richmond to the Federal arms.

Mr. LE BLOND, of Ohio, in rising to oppose the bill, said that Ohio was to have a State convention on Wednesday next, and, therefore, he would not indulge in high-sounding declamations, (referring to Mr. Brandegee's speech,) but would present his views in brief form. The adoption of the law, he said, would be the death-knell of civil liberty on this continent, and would be the establishment of military despotism over the country.

The preamble of the bill did not embrace a single truth in it, not one. The State organizations in those States, he contended, were never broken up. When the war ended they came back into the Union as they had gone out. All that was necessary was a surrender, and a declaration to the American people that those States no longer made war against the government of the United States, but submitted to it, and would be loyal to the government in future.

General Sherman, in his convention with General Johnson, had laid down the true doctrine, and if that doctrine had been pursued, it would have produced harmony and peace, and rendered all this legislation unnecessary. This bill was the same in principle as that introduced in the Senate by Senator Williams; but that Senator had sufficient regard for the Constitution to leave to the President his constitutional right as Commander-in-chief to detail the general officers who were to govern the proposed military districts; but this bill deprived the President of that right, and lodged it in General Grant.

The bill, therefore, was unconstitutional even in that light. He appealed to gentlemen to pause and see where this legislation was taking them. It was setting aside the right of trial by jury and the privilege of habeas corpus. He believed they had already prepared articles of impeachment against the President. He believed the decree had gone forth, and that the impeachment would take place. If it had not been caucussed publicly he believed it had been caucussed privately, but the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee had refused to give the House any light on the subject. Nothing but the strong arm of the American people, wielded on the bloody battle field, would restore liberty to the people. We were drifting to war, and must have it unless the people took the matter in hand, stopped the downward tendency of things, and restored the government to the basis on which it was placed by the fathers of the Constitution.

Mr. FINCK followed on the same side, and denounced the bill as a nefarious, iniquitous scheme to overthrow the government. No government could long continue to be free when one-third of its people and States were controlled by military power. He did not believe that the men who supported this bill were the friends of free government, or were willing that the government should be controlled and administered in accordance with the Constitution.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, addressed the House in support of the bill. It did not seem to him that the change contemplated by it in the management of the southern States was so violent as the gentlemen on the other side supposed. Since the suppression of the rebellion the government of those States had been in the hands of the President of the United States. Whenever the President chose to intervene he had done so. Whenever he was dissatisfied with the elections or legislative action there, he had disregarded them, acting as commander-in-chief of the army; and exercising within himself the powers of the government, he had intervened and controlled those States, so that the proposition of this bill was simply to regulate that intercourse between the government and the people of those States, and to specify when, where, how, and under what circumstances that power of the general government should be exercised. To show the necessity for the passage of this bill, Mr. Pike related the history of the murder of three United States soldiers in South Carolina, of the conviction and sentence of their murderers, the commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life, their transfer from Fort Pickens to Fort Delaware, and their subsequent discharge from custody under a habeas corpus issued by Judge Hall.

Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee, asked Mr. Pike whether he did not know that the Secretary of War had assumed all the responsibility of advising the commutation of the sentence, and of removing the prisoners to Fort Delaware?

Mr. PIKE admitted that that was the case. He then sent up and had read the testimony of Gen. Schofield in relation to the murder of a freedman in Virginia by Dr. Watson.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, followed on the same side. Referring to what Mr. Le Blond had said about this bill being the death knell of civil liberty, he said that if civil liberty meant the right to slaughter and slay and destroy at pleasure, then he trusted that this is its death knell. The bill was framed for the purpose of protecting all the people in the insurrectionary States, and the necessity for it was found in the fact that there was at present no protection in those disorganized States afforded by the courts and civil tribunals. The power of the courts, and of such governments as they had set up there, was in the hands of disloyal, unrepentant rebels, who still had the same views, the same hatred of loyal men, and of the institutions of the government, as they had during the war. The bill was in accordance with the views of generals of the army who had experience in the south—Generals Schofield, Thomas Baird, Wood and Sickles—and he believed it was also in accordance with the views of the distinguished commander of the army. In reply to Mr. Shellabarger, who said it was very important that that statement should go before the people, Mr. Farnsworth repeated it.

Mr. LE BLOND, of Ohio, asked him whether he understood him as saying that General Grant approved this measure?

Mr. FARNSWORTH had not said so, but had expressed his belief that it was in accordance with General Grant's views.

Mr. LE BLOND supposed the gentleman did not claim that he had any personal knowledge on this subject.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he did not.

Mr. ROGERS, of New Jersey, made an hour's speech against the bill. He declared that, rather than see military governments established in this country, he for one would use the power which the Almighty had given him in resisting the invasion of his liberties. If this thing were continued it would bring on a war that would rock the land like an earthquake.

If Congress thus undertook to ride over the Supreme Court and over the Constitution, then, unless the people had become slaves, and were unfit to be freemen, they would not submit without resistance, even though it cost their blood. ("Or your neck," Mr. Thayer interpolated.)

He was not willing to submit to the galling yoke of despotism. If that were treason, then, in the words of Patrick Henry, he would say, "make the most of it." If the people of the south were not already so oppressed and broken down as to be unable to defend themselves, and if they had the blood of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and the sages and heroes of the revolution, they would protest, as their forefathers had protested by their blood against the despotism of King George. He hoped the President of the United States would resist. He hoped that before he submitted he would use all the military power which the Constitution had given him to compel traitors and disunionists to obey the law. If Andrew Johnson would submit to see the country destroyed, his name would go down with ignominy to posterity as a living libel, a coward and a traitor.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, rising a few minutes before the hour for recess, declared that he was not going to yield to the proposition of Mr. Stevens, that one rood of the territory within the lines of the ten States was conquered territory. (Voices from the Democratic side, "That's right.") A government did not conquer territory that owed it allegiance.

The SPEAKER intimated that if Mr. Bingham desired to go on now the hour for recess might, by unanimous consent, be deferred.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, objected.

Mr. HILL, of Indiana, moved to extend the session till 5 P. M.

Mr. SPALDING called for tellers.

Mr. BINGHAM said that he only wanted to offer an amendment, and he asked the clerk to read it. The amendment was to strike out the preamble, and insert in lieu of it "Whereas, It is necessary that peace and good order shall be enforced in the several States lately in rebellion, and until said States respectively shall be fully restored to their constitutional relations to the government of the United States; therefore, &c." Also, to strike out the words "so called" before States. Pending the vote the hour of half-past four arrived, and the Speaker declared a recess till 7½.

Evening Session.

The House resumed its session at half-past seven o'clock, there being a large attendance both of members and spectators.

On motion of Mr. BIDWELL, of California, the Committee on Appropriations was instructed to inquire into the propriety of reporting an appropriation of $9460 for the payment of census marshals for taking the eighth census in California, and $10,188 for the payment of outstanding California war bonds.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, presented the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature in relation to the tax on petroleum. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CHAVES, Delegate from New Mexico, presented the memorial of the Legislature of New Mexico in relation to the Texan invasion of that territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The Speaker presented Executive communications as follows:

From the Secretary of War, in answer to the House resolution of the 1st of February, transmitting the report of the Chief Engineer relative to the wreck sunk near Sandy Hook lighthouse entrance to New York harbor.

Also, in supplemental answer to the House resolution of 29th of January, transmitting the report of the Chief Engineer on the subject of certain lines of water communication.

From the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to the House resolution of July 9, 1866, relative to the revenue, trade and commerce between the United States and the British provinces since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty.

All were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House resumed the debate on the bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States. Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the chair as Speaker pro tem.

Mr. BINGHAM addressed the House. He did not believe that in respect to a bill of the importance of this, either a member of the House or a member of the committee reporting it was compelled to take a bill without a why or wherefore. The bill was the exercise of the highest possible power of legislation which, under the Constitution of the United States, could be exercised by the representatives of the people. He believed the House should make haste slowly; he thought, at all events, it should allow amendments to be offered, and to be respectfully considered. He should consider himself false to the continuous record of the great body of freemen represented on this floor, who under God had enacted the laws through which and by which the nation had been saved, if he did not strive to have this bill amended.

He challenged any statute to be pointed out, from the opening of the revolution to this hour, which by implication or otherwise, by direction or indirection, intimated the dogma of the Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee on the part of the House that those ten insurrectionary States were foreign conquered territory. Every statute passed for the last six years asserted the very contrary, and excluded such a conclusion. In this connection he referred to the statute of 1861, apportioning the direct tax among the several States and territories; to the statute apportioning representatives among the several States; to the proclamation of the President in 1863, in which the President did not deem it important to say that the "so-called" States might be represented on the first of January following, and to the Freedmen's Bureau bill, particularly the 14th section of it.

Every member, he said, who voted for that bill averred, under oath, two things: first, that those insurgent States are States in the Union; and, second, that their people are citizens of the United States. There never had been a moment since the war commenced when a single rood of those insurgent States was foreign territory. They, therefore, never became a conquered country, and the loyal people of those States were no more conquered subjects or vassals than any Representative on this floor.

He repudiated such an idea, and without intending the slightest disrespect to the honorable Chairman, he (Mr. Bingham) repudiated it with scorn and contempt. The rights of a citizen of the United States were in his own keeping, and were not to be forfeited by the crimes of others. The general purposes of this bill met his hearty approval, but he desired that the legislation of Congress should conform to the Constitution. There was no statute of the United States under which a man could be punished in any judicial district of the United States, north or south, for the murder of a private citizen. No common law crime, as such, without a statute authorizing its punishment, was indictable in any court of the United States.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked Mr. Bingham to state by what authority he would, while proclaiming that the late insurrectionary States were States in the Union, establish military government over them, and also what laws were to be administered there—the unlimited and undefined will of the conqueror, or civil laws, to be administered by military authority?

Mr. BINGHAM said he would answer the questions before he sat down.

Mr. SPALDING asked his colleague some questions, but

Mr. ELDRIDGE reminded Mr. Bingham that his questions were not answered.

Mr. BOUTWELL inquired of Mr. Bingham how he could reconcile the declaration in his preamble that those insurrectionary States were States in the Union with his oath to support the Constitution, if he did not give them their rights as States and citizens the same as he would require for his own people and his own State.

Mr. BINGHAM would, on his part, inquire of Mr. Boutwell how he reconciled it with his oath that he voted for the Freedmen's Bureau bill on the 22d July last, which subjected every one of those States to its provisions until they should be restored to their constitutional relations?

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that there was no distinct declaration in the Freedmen's Bureau bill that they were States.

Mr. BINGHAM asserted that there was such a distinct declaration.

Mr. BOUTWELL suggested that that bill recognized certain States and districts as subject to its provisions.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, remarked that they were mere geographical States.

Mr. BINGHAM added—"Yes, and political States." He quoted the 14th section of the Freedmen's Bureau bill to bear out his views.

Evening Session.

He asked Mr. Boutwell whether he was going to have so little respect for his oath as to say now that the State of Virginia, in which Jeff. Davis had been indicted for high treason, had ceased to be a State by that treason, so that he could no longer be held to answer for it in that State, because the State did not exist. The language of the Constitution was that a person should be held to answer only in the State, and in the district of the State in which he consummated the crime.

Mr. BINGHAM said that those States having broken off their constitutional relations with the general government, the unlimited power for the common defence throughout the insurgent States was exercisable by the Congress of the United States by the very terms and intendment of the Constitution, and that power continued in Congress.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired of Mr. Bingham what effect the bill would have on the existing State organizations of the south?

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, replied that these State governments would exercise their functions under this bill by the sufferance of the motion, and only to the extent that those commanding officers might permit. He did not suppose that it was intended to deny by the bill to those organized governments the right to go on and enforce simple contracts between man and man. He did not suppose that it was intended to enforce contracts of the law of marriages and divorces through courts martial or military commissions.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, inquired further whether the passage of this bill by Congress would commit it so far to the recognition of those State organizations as to embarrass it hereafter if it thought proper to set them aside.

Mr. BINGHAM did not suppose it would, because Congress might require those State governments to go still further.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an amendment which he proposed to offer to the bill.

Mr. HISE, of Kentucky, protested against the bill, as one finding no shade of warrant or authority in the Constitution, and he intimated his willingness to yield the floor this evening if he should have an hour allowed him to-morrow.

A dozen members objected to any interruption of the regular course of the debate, and so

Mr. HISE proceeded with his constitutional argument against the bill, and showed that it proposed to establish a pure military despotism, in which no rights of a citizen would be recognized or respected.

After he had been speaking for half an hour, and the House had become considerably thinned out, Mr. Wright provoked a general laugh by gravely suggesting a call of the House, but Mr. Hise continued without paying the least attention to the interruption.

Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, sent to the clerk's desk an amendment which he proposed to offer, and which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, took the floor to discuss the bill. There were two sorts of States, geographical States and political States. The late insurrectionary States were geographical States, but were not under the Constitution political States in the Union. There was no middle ground possible. They were either States for all purposes or they were not States for any purpose whatever. He held that those States having gone into rebellion had destroyed all their civil governments under the Constitution, and that when the national arms prevailed they became territories of the United States. The recognization of the southern confederacy as a de facto government had been complete both at home and abroad, and he challenged any one to show such a historical parallel where a rebel power was recognized by the old government, and by all other nations, as a de facto government. He drew from this inference that the territory covered by the rebellion became conquered territory.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, referring to a remark of Mr. Ingersoll about greenbacks, asked him whether he regarded the law declaring them legal tenders an exercise of the war power.

Mr. INGERSOLL admitted that if such a thing had been attempted when there was no war or other great national exigency, it would have been unconstitutional. He illustrated the position of the southern States by that of Mexico, after the United States troops had conquered that country in war. As territory it was held by the United States until there was a treaty of peace.

There had been no treaty of peace and no declaration of peace with the confederate States. The government had not given up military possession of those States, and would not until full guarantees were given for the protection of the civil and political rights of the people in their territory.

Mr. BINGHAM interrupted, and repeated his declaration that those insurrectionary States were remaining States, and if not, then there must be a general jail delivery in those States.

Mr. INGERSOLL held that, nevertheless, that when a State had gone to work and destroyed its constitutional organization it ceased to exist as a State.

Whenever the people of the south were reconstructed to loyalty the States would reconstruct themselves. The President's plan of reconstruction had proved a failure; and as for this bill, no one might hesitate to vote for it lest it might make matters worse in the south, for things there were as bad as bad could be. They should, therefore, try this bill.

He had no fear of trusting the powers in this bill to General Grant. He was confident that they would be exercised firmly, wisely and judiciously, as he had always exercised his powers. It might be said that the President, as Commander-in-Chief, might rescind any orders that General Grant might issue. He admitted that the President might do so, but he would do it on his own responsibility.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, asked why it was that the President's authority, which had been in this bill originally, had been struck out of it?

Mr. INGERSOLL said it was because the people, as well as Congress, dare not trust him with such powers.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that the Constitution trusted such powers to the President.

Mr. INGERSOLL went on to say that if the selection of general officers to command the districts were left to the President, he would not select such men as Grant or Sherman or Heintzelman or Howard or Thomas, but would select those who would yield a willing subserviency to him.

Mr. HISE asked whether if the President would set aside any orders issued by Gen. Grant there was any use in passing this bill?

Mr. INGERSOLL replied that he did not think the President would have the pluck to do it, and if he refused to execute the laws of Congress it would be a good ground of impeachment.

"The only ground you will ever have," broke in Mr. Strouse, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. INGERSOLL did not know that, but he did believe that Congress might as well stop the consideration of the quest on of reconstruction of the southern States and of the southern people, and turn their attention to the reconstruction of the President. He thought it necessary for Congress to consider whether it would continue these efforts for two years longer with that paramount obstruction in the way of reconstruction—the President of the United States.

Mr. TRIMBLE inquired whether the exercise by the President of his constitutional power to revoke the order of a subordinate officer could be regarded as a good ground of impeachment?

Mr. INGERSOLL answered that the President might have the constitutional power to rescind the orders of General Grant, but Congress would have the right to inquire for what purpose he did so.

Mr. TRIMBLE inquired further whether Congress had the power to pass a bill over-riding the constitutional rights of the President?

Mr. INGERSOLL declined to admit that this bill did so. It left the President's power where the Constitution left it, neither diminishing or augmenting it. It simply assigned to the commanding General of the army to discharge certain duties. He went on to discuss the general bearings of the bill until his time expired.

Mr. SHANKLIN obtained the floor.

Mr. TRIMBLE gave notice of an amendment which he proposed to offer, that no person should be held for a capital or infamous crime, except on presentment by grand jury, &c.

The House, at half past 10 o'clock, adjourned.

RAILROAD LINES.

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Trains leave Depot, PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, DAILY (Saturday excepted), at 11 P. M., Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day, FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

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For Tickets and all other information, apply at the office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK, GENERAL AGENT.

12 tf

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12·55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3·45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6·45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10·45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4·20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·15 A. M., 2·30 and 8·40 P. M.

2·30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·15, and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M., and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·35 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot.

Office, No. 113 South THIRD Street. 11§

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Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.

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912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866, Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30, and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.

Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·51 A. M. and 11·30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·30 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M., and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

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Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half price.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,

11§ No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.

Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.

Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.

Leave Erie at 10·25 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
11§ A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Erie.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4·30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information, apply to Company's Agents R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. BURT, Pier No. 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM N. CLAYTON, Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY, General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN, General Agent, Philadelphia.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after December 13, 1866, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, from Cooper's Point, Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

11·30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached.

6·10 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.

Freight received in Philadelphia at the Company's warehouse, No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, until 5 o'clock P. M., reaching New York early next morning.

Freight boat leaves Pier No. 32, North river, New York, foot of DUANE Street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., reaching Philadelphia early next morning.

The 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia, and the 11 A. M. train from New York, are discontinued.

S. C. HASTY, General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. N. CLAYTON, Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
R. H. CHIPMAN, Agent,
No. 320 N DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, December 24, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with the Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted, for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 (daily) P. M. for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware R. R. Line (Saturdays excepted,) stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth and the South.

Passengers by boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4, 6 and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4 P. M. train connects with the Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 7·25 A. M. Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore leave Chester at 4·49 and 9·12 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 10 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also, stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and at Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars on the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Street Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays the Market street cars leave Front and Market streets 35 minutes before the departure of each train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accom., Nos 1 and 2,	10·00 A. M. and 11.20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parksburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 P. M.
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 P. M.

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accom., Nos. 1 and 2	8·20 A. M. and 7·10 P. M.
Parksburg Train	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 P. M.
Day Express	at 5·50 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 P. M.

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday. Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia, without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to one hundred dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows viz:—

		Fare.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.		$2.25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express		3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express		3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. and Emigrant	1st class.	2·25
	2d do.	1·50

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6 and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines runs direct through to Trenton.

The 1 P. M. Market line will leave from foot of Market street, upper ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 6·45 P.M. and 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, Fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, &c., and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5 and 12 P. M. for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5 and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6 and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 6, 8 and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily, Sundays excepted, from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, &c.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, &c.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Thursday, November 1, 1866, until further notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN,

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3·45, 4, 5, 5·45, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3·45 and 5·45 up trains will not stop on the Germantown branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, 10·45 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, 9·45 P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 1·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1·30, 3, 4·30, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1·30, 4·30, 6·15 and 8 P. M.

The 5·30 P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2·30 and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5 and 8·30 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1·30, 3, 4·30, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7·30, 8·20, 9·30, 11·30 A. M., 2, 5, 6·45 and 8·30 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2·30 and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7·30 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M., and 3·50 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.

Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.

Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·06 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.

Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

11§ WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

THE WOMEN OF AMERICA.

A Lecture Delivered Last Evening by Rev. George W. Smiley, D. D., in the Church Corner of Eleventh and Wood Streets.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Last evening a large audience assembled in the church of the Rev. Dr. Smiley, corner of Eleventh and Wood streets, the occasion being a lecture, entitled "The Women of America," by that gentleman. The utmost attention prevailed, and when the lecturer uttered some of his most eloquent passages the audience were moved to tears. When some palpable hit was made, a titter could be heard throughout the house. The lecture throughout was the best one we ever heard on the subject, and from the commencement to the peroration exhibited deep thought and a degree of logical excellence rarely excelled. We regret exceedingly that a *verbatim* report cannot be given, as our space will not allow it. The lecturer, on coming forward, proceeded as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen—I feel happy to see so many of you here to-night. The groundwork of the Divine artificer in the terrestrial creation was the formation of man, not man or sex, but man a species. Man was not the original name, but the appellative noun for the original species. Its application to the first man is distinctive. In the inspired account of the creation, you have it most distinctly stated that the term "Adam" included both the male and the female, as the terms are in the original man and maness, just as the term lion comprehends both the lion and lioness. The word "Adam," then, originally meant the race. It did not simply mean the male Adam, nor yet the female Adam alone, but it was used generically. Hence, we are told that God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He male and female. Here you have the application of the terms male and female "Adam," and the plural pronoun then shows that it is used generically.

The mode of man's creation was wonderfully different from that of the other creatures. God created one person, Adam, but He created him wondrously both male and female in one. The history of the separation of woman from the man, and the bringing of both together, and the recognition of them in marriage, is one of the most interesting subjects in the history of man. The animals were created before Adam. The ox and the lion, the pelican and the eagle, the countless varieties were all mated and passed in review, each equipped with its fitting consort, and all very good. But for Adam there was found no helpmate for him.

To remedy this deficiency to, meet the exigency of the case, the Divine Being said, "It is not good for him to be alone; I will make a helpmeet for him;" and as the result of this Divine decision, finer and beauteous woman was produced, separated from the side of man—the last production of the Artist's skill; the last effort of His wisdom and will. The question is often asked, "Is there an inequality between the sexes:" that is, is the female intellect inferior to that of the man's? This question seems to us to be about as invidious as it would be to ask which is the most important, the light or the heat that emanates from the sun; or which the most necessary, the rain or the sunshine to the flower. In regard to man and woman, one is but the complement of the other.

Neither sex alone is the standard of human nature. At the commencement God made Adam male and female, but designedly made neither complete. He left a great want in each, that the two might coalesce into one; and that combined one presents the perfection of the Divine design. Neither sex alone is to be looked at or regarded as the standard of human nature. Woman, abroad from man—what is she? A beautiful vine, with all its tenderest foliage, without the oak. A man, abroad from woman—what is he? Franklin's homly comparison is apparently a right one, when he says that the old bachelor would do very well to scrape a mush-pot.

The entire constitution of man, organic, animal, sensual, reflective, rational, voluntary, and moral, was designed by Omniscient Wisdom to be the complement of man's organic, animal, sensual reflection—voluntary moral nature; and so strikingly true is this, that if you find anything that is peculiar or specific in the one you find its counterpart in the other.

The physical condition, the size and strength of man, is relatively counterparted in the other. The second, weak, looks to the strength and courage of the former for protection and support. He bold as the hawk, she soft as the dove. Jeremiah Taylor says, "Man is strong, woman is beautiful; man is daring and confident, woman is diffident and unassuming; man is great in action, woman in suffering; man shines abroad, woman at home; man talks to convince, woman to persuade and please; man is a rugged mate, woman a soft and tender one; man perfects misery, woman relieves it; man is science, woman is taste; man has judgment, woman sensibility; man is a being of justice, woman of mercy." Milton gives a beautiful discrimination between them.

It appears to us that this matter can be easily solved by a single reflection. What more odious on earth than a bold, masculine woman? Nothing except it be a feminine man, a soft, delicate, be-powdered, long pink colored gentleman, quirling a reflection of a moustache. (Laughter.) When either sex seeks to infringe or encroach on the other, the result is always inferiority, incongruity, and antagonism of parts. A woman is not perfect for being like a man, and man is never perfect for resembling a woman. The differences between the sexes are among the most wonderful of natural phenomena. Woman fills up the vacuum in man, absorbs the excess of his cares, balances his defects, reduplicates his joys.

If man is a lock, woman is the key, Divinely fitted, and without which the lock is worthless. If man is a harp, woman is the hand that tunes it and calls forth its richest music, or rather, she is the melody that flies from its strings. Woman started in the great career of being the equal of man, and but for sin would have walked side by side with man throughout time's pathway, each the equal and help of the other, fulfilling the beneficent design of the great Creator. This design was, to a certain extent, frustrated by the fall of man, and just as man wandered from his God and abounded in sin, so was woman degraded and debased.

In considering the history of woman, we shall divide the nations of the earth into three classes, the primitive nations, the derivative nations, and the Christian nations. By primitive nations we mean such nations as the Assyrian, the Egyptian, and the Hebrew. These nations received their knowledge and historical existence from a common source and a common period. Immediately subsequent to the Deluge they seem to have had a knowledge of the arts, and rude modes of society. The Paganism of that period had a common origin and a common philosophy.

The derivative nations are those whose origin commences at a much later and more obscure period, by colonization from the primary nations. The most remarkable of these are the classic nations—Greeks and Romans. Their knowledge of the arts and laws were more or less derived, at least in their rough elements, from the primitive nations, especially the Egyptian. The third form of civilization is Christian. The Christian is, to a certain extent, allied with the Hebrew form of primitive society, but in a great many things it is radically and effectually different. In barbarous nations and among the savage tribes, in every age, in every clime, woman has not only been subordinate, servile, but she has been the veriest slave—but little above the beast of burden. They were seized, carried off, and bartered for goods—degraded by polygamy—debased by sensuality.

The Assyrians had a novel way of disposing of their females. Once a year the most beautiful were put upon a block and sold. By this means that portion of the population which were marriageable were married. In Egypt men were bound to speak well of them. In Greece women never rose up to the dignity of man. She was but a household drudge, and excluded from society. The laws of both the Grecians and Romans kept them in a state of servility, and treated them as beings without common sense. Mahomet gives women no place in Paradise.

The Jewish rabbis did not deem woman worthy of instruction. Just as a woman was debased and degraded, so was the race debased and degraded. If you want to know the condition of any age, all you want to find out is, what was the condition of the women of that age. Christianity sets her up on high. When Christ came forth from the grave victorious, the very first words spoken were, "Woman, why weepest thou?" As much as to say, my Gospel means the lifting up of women; and they should both, man and woman, journey together.

Our theme particularly to-night is the women of America, and after all, America owes its discovery to a woman; and may we not accept this as an omen that it is here in this country she is to find her fullest and freest expansion?

I am in favor of giving every right to woman that is designed for her by nature and by nature's God. I wish it distinctly understood that I have no sympathy with equal rights associations.

We hear a great deal about universal suffrage in these days, and it is strongly urged that the right to vote ought to be extended to women. Will it be so? What then? What will be the consequence? A right to vote for office implies a right to hold office. And what then? Go into your city and look at the political blackguardism when parties are aroused, and then look at the politicians, the office-seekers. I mean not the statesman, but the politician. Look at him—a toady sycophant, double-faced and waxen-nosed. Ask yourselves, would you have woman step down into that seething, sweltering vat of corruption? Would you have her portray her modest worth, her angellical sweetness and purity, the true and benign influences that she exerts, let her remain in her proper sphere. It is against the law of God for woman to rule. The Bible says:—"Man must rule." I have no sympathy with those who would take a woman out of her feminine sphere to put her in a masculine one.

The speaker then referred to marriage. He said that unhappy marriages often result from a too short acquaintance, and related a great many anecdotes of married persons, which excited a great deal of laughter. There are often venial marriages, such as marriages for money. The speaker had heard an anecdote of a man down South who married a rich widow with a large number of slaves. When the minister asked him if he would take the widow to be his wife, he astonished all by saying, "Yes, and the negroes too!"

The man who marries a woman merely for wealth will find in the long run that he has made a terrible bargain. His life will be one of gilded misery, and in old age will be like the crag on the bleak side of a desert mountain, where the cold and chilly moonbeams sometimes glitter, and where no sunlight ever falls; where no radiant blossoms bloom, but where the storm howls; and amid the sweeping, terrible storm will be heard the strange voice of God, saying "Your garments are moth-eaten, your gold and silver are cankered, and is witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as with fire." There are a number of elements that go to make up the sum of woman's influence, three of which simply operate as a power, but each point, in eight cases out of ten, is irresistible. The first of these is modesty. The quiet, unobtrusive gentleness of woman is a centre of noblest interest.

Then comes in purity, gentleness, kindness, cheerfulness—each one by itself exhibits the existence of female influence. These gentle affections are to man what sunbeams are to the open flower. The speaker then referred to Washington, and said it was his mother's training that made him such a good man; and if mothers in general would train up their children right they would be surprised at the results. The goal of yesterday is the resting-place to-day, and the starting point to-morrow.

The career of Washington is onward and upward, is like the flight of the eagle towards the sun, until by the almost universal acclamation of his countrymen he is elected the President of the very Republic that his generalship has won. Woman in America is different from woman everywhere else. Ask the travellers who wander through the most enlightened parts of Europe, how woman here compares with woman there, and they tell you woman on the average in America is immeasurably different in her condition, and better clothed, better treated, has a better home, is more respected, and has less of the primary curse resting upon her.

Avenues of industrial employments have been gradually opening up to her to which she is adapted, and which she is capable of filling, and there are a thousand employments which are yet closed which ought to be open, which will shortly be open to womanly competition. There is one thing upon this point that we wish to say, and that is, where a woman fulfils the duties that are performed by a man, in all reason and in all sense she ought to receive the same remuneration. (Applause.) The only reason that I ever heard for not doing so was that of a man who employed a number of women, and the reason he assigned for it was, that a woman earns about one-third less.

Now, ladies, just eat double as much, and then the pay will be corresponding. (Laughter.) The lecturer then made an appeal to the mothers of babes to consecrate them to Christ, and as they grow older administer to them the oath—constitutional republican liberty; one and inseparable; now and forever. The speaker continued at some length, and concluded with a description of woman, from infancy to old age and death, dwelling particularly upon the point where she enters into the marriage state, and branchlet after branchlet has been planted in the Eden of life, and at last they all gather around the death-bed, and then bid farewell to the one who loved and cherished them in youth.

A SAM PATCH LEAP!

An Intoxicated Man Jumps from a Suspension Bridge — He Strikes Upon a Cake of Ice and is Rescued.

Yesterday about 9½ o'clock, a man was seen to leap from about the middle of the Cincinnati and Covington Bridge into the river. He went down feet foremost and struck upon a mass of floating ice, which fortunately buoyed him up until assistance could reach him. A yawl, belonging to the General Buell, was manned and went to his relief, and after some difficulty in getting through the ice, succeeded in rescuing him from his perilous position and bringing him ashore. He was not injured sufficiently to prevent his walking up town. He is a German, and said to be a beer saloon keeper in Covington. We could not obtain his name. He was evidently delirious from drink, and jumped from the bridge in that frenzy of which the alcoholic beverages of the present day so readily engender. The leap sobered him a good deal, as a fall of seventy-five or eighty feet might well be supposed to do. So much ice water with whisky cannot be good.

LATER.—We have since learned the name of the desperate man. It is John Haufbauer. His wife ordered his arrest, on some trivial charge, and he concluded to escape her clutches by leaping into the river. As soon as he was taken to the shore, he was arrested, and this morning we saw him calm as a summer morning on the prisoner's bench of the Police Court; but up to the hour we left the room, his case had not been called.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we learn that Hautbauer was tried before Judge Warren, and "sent down stairs."—*Cincinnati Times, 5th.*

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF FINELY-CARVED AGATE, BARDIGLIO AND AMARMO VASES, BRONZE CLOCKS, FIGURES, AND GROUPES, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, GILT CANDELABRAS, Etc.

On Wednesday Morning,

February 13, at 10 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a fine collection of the above mentioned articles, including five superior bronze 21-day clocks, all the importation of a well-known firm.

The collection will be ready for examination on Tuesday, 12th instant. 2 7 5t

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PANCOAST & WARNOCK

AUCTIONEERS,

518t No. 240 MARKET Street.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SPRING SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN, AND HOSIERY GOODS, ETC. ETC., BY CATALOGUE,

On Wednesday,

February 13, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock. [2 5 7t

Catalogue and samples early on the morning of sale.

SWAAB'S

STATES UNION

CLOTHING HALL,

No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606

A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do. silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $16; Pants, from $1·75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES,

On the First Day of January, 1867.

FIRST.

1. Capital stock	$100,000·00
2. Number of shares of stock subscribed for one thousand of $100 each.	
3. Amount of assessments on instalments on stock paid in cash	100,000·00

SECOND—THE PROPERTY OR ASSETS HELD BY THE COMPANY.

1. The value, or nearly as may be, of the real estate held by the Company, cost	462,723·16
2. Amount of cash on hand	21,548·78
3. Amount of cash deposited in bank	25,449·10
Deposited in United States Trust Company	104,000·00
4. Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission, all since collected	58,352·22
5. Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	1,091,100·00
6. Amount of loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	None
7. Amount due Company on which judgments have been obtained	None
8. Amount of stocks owned by the Company, whether of any State or the United States, or of any incorporated city of the United States, or of any other description, specifying the number of shares, and the par and market value of the same:—	

	Par Value.	Mark. Val.
U. States 6s of 1874	$90,000·00	$91,338·40
" 6s of 1881	60,000·00	61,171·88
" 5-20s of 1862	50,000·00	175,574·70
" " " 1864	25,000·00	
" " " 1865 (Nov., May)	50,000·00	
" " " 1865 (Jan., July)	50,000·00	
" 10-40s	400·00	372·00
" 7-30s (second series)	165,350 00	162,506·37
New York City Stocks	100,500·00	101,603·17
" State Stocks	120,000·00	119,207·50
Virginia State 6s	30,000·00	12,450·00
Tennessee State 6s	20,000·00	14,114·79

9. Amount of Stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value. Loans on call secured by United States securities, with margin of at least 10 per cent.	42,320·00
Amount of Premiums due, not yet reported, estimated (since reported)	262,000·00
Amount of deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums, estimated	250,000·00
10. Amount of assessment on the stock of the Company called in, due and unpaid.	None
11. Amount of premium notes due and unpaid	None
12. Amount of interest on investments made by the Company, due and unpaid.	2,221·37
Amount of interest on investments accrued but not due, estimated	10,000·00
All other property of the Society, estimated, fixtures, safes, library, and other property	14,729·99
Cash assets, 1st January, 1867	$3,083,011·43

THIRD—THE LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of losses due and unpaid	None
2. Amount of the claims for losses which are in suit or contested by the Company	None
3. Amount of losses during the year, which have been paid, including additions	187,269·47
4. Amount of losses during the year, which have not been settled, in process of adjustment—claims not due	28,000·00
5. Amount of losses during the year which are contested	None
6. Amount of losses during the year reported to the Company and not acted upon	3,000·00
7. Amount of dividends declared to stockholders, being legal interest only	7,000·00
8. Amount of dividends declared due and unpaid	None
9. Amount of dividends (either cash or scrip) declared and not yet due	None
10. Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and amount of security given	None
11. Amount of all other existing claims against the Company	30,000·00

FOURTH—INCOME OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of cash premiums received	1,636,979·78
2. Amount of premium notes taken by the Company	None
3. Amount of premiums earned	....
4. Amount of interest money received from the investments of the Company	83,329·47
5. Amount of income of the Company from any other sources	....

FIFTH—THE EXPENDITURES OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of losses paid during the year, including dividend additions	$187,269·47
2. Amount of losses paid during the year, which accrued prior to the year	None
3. Amount at which the losses were estimated in former statement, which were paid during the year	None
4. Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	None
5. Amount of return premiums, whether paid or repaid, paid	26,730·61
6. Amount of dividends paid during the year	
7. Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to the Agents, Medical Examiners, and officers of Company; stationary, etc.	230,094·49
8. Amount of taxes paid by the Company	13,231·63
9. Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the Company, including licenses, printing, and advertising	127,696·16
1. Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the Company	None
2. Amount of said notes held by the Company as part of the whole of the capital thereof	None

4 WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President.

H. B. HYDE, Vice-President.

State of New York, County of New York: s. s.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this second day of February, A. D. 1867, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of Deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer Oaths and Affirmations, personally appeard Henry B. Hyde, Vice-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and made oath that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the condition of the said Company upon the first day of January, A. D. 1867.

And I further certify, that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society on this day, and am satisfied they have assets invested to the amount of Three Million Dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the foregoing statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify, that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

{SEAL.} In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this second day of February, A. D. 1867.

THOMAS L. THORNELL,

Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York.Q

The Dividends of this Company are declared every year, and are available as cash in payment of the SECOND and subsequent premiums; not deferred until the payment of the FIFTH premium, as is the case in the leading Note Companies.

Blanks Circulars, and full information furnished by

BETTS & REGISTER,

GENERAL AGENTS,

2 7 5t No. 432 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS

AND JELLIES,

PEACHES, STRAWBERRIES,

CHERRIES, PLUMS, GAGES,

BLACKBERRIES, PINEAPPLES,

RASPBERRIES, GUAVA, CITRONS,

LIMES, PEARS, TAMARINDS, and

JELLIES,

OF THE FINEST QUALITY. [9 14 mwfsp

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL

Are offering the finest stock of

PURE OLD RYE WHISKY

IN THE MARKET.]

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

SHERRY WINE,

MADEIRA WINE,

PORT WINE,

From the London Docks, selected expressly for our retail trade.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES,

HOCKS, and

MOSELLES,

OF ALL THE FAVORITE BRANDS.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H & A. C. VAN BEIL.

OLIVE OIL,

MUSHROOMS,

FRENCH PEAS,

FRENCH MUSTARD

[Of our own importation.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

11 19 6mrp] No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

RICHARD W. FAIRTHORNE,

DEALER IN

TEAS AND COFFEES,

No. 205 North NINTH St.,

ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,

Having commenced business as above, calls the attention of the public to his carefully selected and extensive STOCK OF GOODS of the very best qualities.

IN TEAS.

The choicest brands are now on hand, and the public can rely on purchasing these goods cheaper than elsewhere, having been purchased for cash, and picked from stocks in the Custom House Stores.

IN COFFEES,

The various tastes of consumers will be strictly studied, and being roasted on the dessicating principle, will be found to contain more of that aroma and piquant flavor, so much admired by connoisseurs, than in Coffees roasted by the old method, and will be sold from 15 to 20 cents lower than usual at other stores.

SPICES,

Whole or ground, of the best quality only will be kept. All goods warranted pure.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods will be delivered in any part of the city or its vicinity, free of charge. 2 2

"DAVIS' CINCINNATI

SUGAR-CURED HAMS;"

YARMOUTH BLOATERS,

LARGE NEW DUN FISH.

JUST RECEIVED.

ROBERT BLACK & SON,

1 16 1m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

MAPLE SUGAR MOLASSES,

AND

Bethlehem Buckwheat Meal,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS.

PEACHES, GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN, TOMATOES, ETC.,

STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, PLUMS, ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,

11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

PIONEER SOAP.

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.

This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.

Use it as you would any common soap.

TRY IT

and you will be convinced that it is SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

For sale by Grocers generally, and by

PAUL & FERGUSON,

1 25 fmw3m4p*) Office, No. 110 WALNUT Street.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4§

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC

AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.

No. 710 ARCH Street,

WILL OPEN [2 4

MONDAY, February 11.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR,

AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Some special lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.

FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.

LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check,

OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS,
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, all widths.
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses.
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN,
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELBES.
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH,
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF

1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

---

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

Above Race,

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

Another case Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents; 3 cases sold within 30 days.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, well-known make, 25 cents.

Bleached Muslins, all prices, and as low as the lowest.

Unbleached Muslins, lowest market prices.

One bale 7-8 Domet Flannels, 31 cents.

One bale 4-4 Domet Flannels, 37 cents.

All-wool Flannels, 33 cents up.

American Delaines, new and choice styles.

American Prints, handsome styles.

Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62 cents, etc.

Bird-eye Diaper, $2·25, $2·50, $3·00, $3·50, etc.

Linen Towels, Napkins, Doylies, etc.

Hand-loom and unbleached Table Linens.

Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37½, 45, 50 cents, etc.

Black and white Balmorals, $1·75, over 60 dozen sold.

Honeycomb and Alhambra Quilts, etc.

Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Hosiery, cheap.

Lancaster Ginghams, 25 cents.

Canton Flannels, at reduced prices.

Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, reduced.

SOMETHING NEW AND CHEAP EVERY DAY.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of good styles Calicoes at 18¾ and 20 cents per yard; best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins; All-wool and Domet Flannels; Canton Flannels, etc., at the very lowest market prices.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best make of Shirting Linens.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 power-loom Table Linens.
8-4 Bleached Table Linens.
Napkins, Towels, and Crash.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, from $1·85 up to $5.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsook Muslins.
Handsome Nainsook Plaid Muslins, large plaids.
Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
White Tarlatans, from 35 up to 75 cents per yard.
A large assortment of Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
New shape Hoop Skirts, best quality.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT

N. B.—Just opened, 100 dozen Linen Napkins, at $2 45, $2 75, $3, $3·50. 2

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES

WILL OFFER HIS STOCK

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,

UNTIL MARCH 1,

At a great sacrifice, to insure its being closed out prior to removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT St.,

Is Selling his Entire Stock, Comprising Every Variety of

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.

At and below cost of importation, prior to removal to

GIRARD ROW, [2 6 12t

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Prices Very Low.

Great Depression in the Woollen Trade.

Fine Mixed Coatings, half price.
Super French Black Cloths.
Biolley and Zambomi Cassimeres.
All-wool Cassimeres for Boys, 75 cents.
Good Stout All-wool Cassimeres, 90 cents.
Very Heavy All-wool Cassimeres, $1·00.
Elegant Mixed Cassimeres, $1·25.
Mixed Cassimeres, for Spring Wear, $1·25.
Extra Weight, for Business Suits, $1·50.
Double Twist Heavy Cassimeres, $1·75.
Very Elegant Cassimeres, $2·00.

FLANNELS.

WIDE DOMET FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, 35 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL WIDE FLANNELS, 37 CENTS.
HEAVY GOOD WIDE SHAKER, 62 CENTS.
BALLARDVALE FLANNELS, ALL WIDTHS.
1 BALE GREY TWILLED FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN TOWELS, $1·50 PER DOZEN.
LARGE DINNER NAPKINS, $2·00 PER DOZEN.
500 DOZEN TOWELS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
300 DOZEN NAPKINS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HAND-LOOM TABLE LINENS, 65 CENTS.

CALICOES.

18 CENT CALICOES FOR SPRING, BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
SPRING STYLE CALICOES, NOW OPEN.
WIDE SPRING CHINTZES.

COTTON GOODS.

Still Further Reductions in

WIDE SHEETINGS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
NEW YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE.

BE CAREFUL TO GET OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11tsmrp§

NOW READY.

ALL SILK.

New Styles Fancy Ribbons,
Plain Cord-Edge Bonnet Ribbons,
Cord-Edge Trimming Ribbons,
Belt Ribbons,
Neck Ties, Etc. Etc.,

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,

FOR SALE BY

WERNER ITSCHNER & CO.,

NO. 233 CHESNUT ST.

Also, A LARGE STOCK OF IMPORTED SILKS, RIBBONS, CLOTHS, KID GLOVES, CRAPES, SEWING SILKS, ETC. ETC. 1 3 wfm6t

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628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2½ yards round. THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs, $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms,

No. 628 ARCH Street,

12 6 7m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, LIBRARY Street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.

January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m